INSURANCE.

Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE.

We all want self-Government and that too quickly.

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VOL. XVII NO. 240-- BOMBAY THURSDAY OCTOBER 10 1929 ONE ANNA

NADIR KHAN'S FORCES CAPTURE KABUL.

End Of Robber Chief's Rule.

BACHA BARRICADES HIMSELF IN A HOUSE

Indian Foreign Office Bombarded with Protests.

SHAH WALI KHAN'S VICTORY.

PESHAWAR, Oct. 9.

Persistent rumours about the fall of Kabul is now receiving semi-Official credence and it is strongly believed in well-informed Afghan Circles that Kabul was occupied by Sardar Shah Wali Khan, brother of General Nadir Khan on Sunday last and that telegrams received from the Ex-Afghan Consul-General now at Parachinar were correct.

As the Kabul wireless station is out of order, it is impossible to get first hand confirmation of the news.

It is further stated that Kohistani troops have marched towards Kohdeman and that General Nadir Khan's brother is now in supreme command in Kabul.—Free Press.

PESHAWAR, Oct. 9.

It is reported that General Nadir Khan has obtained a decisive victory and that Kabul has fallen. The news is stated to be authentic. —Free Press.

FALL OF KABUL.

SIMLA, Oct. 9.

Authentic news has been received that Nadir Khan claims that his brother Shah Wali Khan entered Kabul last Sunday.—A. P.

SHAH WALI OCCUPIES ZARGHUNSHAHR.

Latest news of Afghan fighting shows that simultaneously with Shah Mahmud's bloodless occupation of Khushi, his brother, Shah Wali, with another force occupied Zarghunshahr, several miles further into Logar which was also not held by Kohistanis.—A P.

BACCHA'S ATTEMPT AT LURING HIS ENEMY.

PESHAWAR, Oct. 9.

Expert opinion is puzzled by apparent absence of opposition by Kohistani Forces in Logar to the advance of Nadir's Lashkars. One view which is gaining ground is that there has been a split in the Kohistani ranks, while others hold that Baccha is repeating his old tactics of luring the enemy and then enveloping them.—A. P.

AMANULLAH AVENGED?

REPORT ANNOUNCES FALL OF KABUL.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 9.

A correspondent of the "Pioneer" reports that three telegrams have been received at Peshawar from Parachinar announcing the fall of Kabul. No such message has, however, been received from Kabul.—Free Press

NADIR KHAN'S VICTORY CONFIRMED

A MOSCOW VERSION OF CAPTURE OF KABUL

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Moscow.—A message from Termez says that the forces of Nadir Khan headed by his brother Shah Wali Khan captured Kabul at four o'clock yesterday morning.

Habibullah has barricaded himself in a house in the centre of the town.

Khurdish forces at Gardez and Karizi Derwish have surrendered to Nadir Khan. The latter has despatched a strong force to Jellalabad to meet the Kohistan troops whom Habibullah has hastily summoned.—Reuter.

WHY HASHIM KHAN DID NOT JOIN NADIR KHAN

PESHAWAR, Oct. 9.

One of the stories now current about Hashim Khan's last moment refusal to join Nadir Khan at Ali Khel is that it was due to his not seeing eye to eye with his brother about the conduct of the campaign.—A. P.

KABUL GOVT.'S PROTEST

Indian Foreign Office Accused Of Partiality.

SIMLA, Oct. 9.

It is understood that the Indian Foreign Office has again been bombarded during the past few weeks by strongly worded protests from the Kabul Government against preferential treatment, which it alleges, has been meted out to Sardar Nadir Khan and his faction.

Protests have been made against alleged participation by the British tribesmen on Sardar Nadir Khan's side, giving freedom of movement to Nadir Khan's officers on the British side of the border, reception of Sardar Hashim Khan in British territory and hostile demonstrations against Kabul Trade Agent when he tried, against the advice of the Frontier Officials, to take up his residence in Peshawar City.—A. P.

Afghanistan, if the latest news is authentic, is saved. Shah Wali Khan, first from left in the front row, who has chased the City is the brother of General Nadir Khan (centre) whose unfailing plan of action has pulled down the robber king from Afghanistan's throne.

TROUBLE AHEAD.

France and Principle of Parity.

FRENCH COMMENTS ON LONDON NAVAL CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Paris.—That there is trouble ahead of the London Naval Conference is indicated by the tone of the Press comments on Mr. Hederson's invitation.

The papers are emphasising that sub-marine is indispensable to French security. M. Saint Brice writing in "Le Journal" declares that France does not admit the principle of parity with any other Power and indicates that France relies on Japan's support.—Reuter

A long communique by President Hoover and Premier Macl Donald on the subject of their conversations is being issued this evening.—Reuter.

GENEVA LABOUR OFFICE

SIR A C. CHATTERJEE'S PROTEST

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Geneva.—The closing session of the International Labour Office was enlivened by protests in which Sir A. C. Chatterjee joined against the cost involved by increase in the number of Committees.

Sir A. C. Chatterjee and M. Sokal (Poland) have been deputed to co-operate with the Committee of League Assembly to enquire into the working conditions of the staffs of the League Secretariat and the International Labor Office.—Reuter.

KING'S NEW AIDE-DE-CAMP.

SIMLA, Oct. 9.

The King has approved the appointment of Col. (Temporary Brigadier) H. F. E. Macmahon, Diector of Supplies and Transport, Army Headquarters, as an Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty.—A. P.

AFGHAN LEGATION TANGLE.

British Foreign Office Explains.

WHY MR. SHUJA WAS ORDERD TO LEAVE.

His Baggage and Belongings. Detained.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Mr. Yunus Khan, Afghan Charge d'Affairs in London interviewed by Reuter confirms the statement made in the morning papers by the ex-Minister in London, Mr. Shuja-ud-Dowleh Khan now at Berlin, that the latter was requested by Mr. Henderson in last July to leave London after his return from Herat.

WHY HE WAS ASKED TO LEAVE.

Mr. Shuja was appointed Minister in London in April 1925 and was responsible for arrangements in connection with King Amanullah's spectacular visit. He remained at the Legation after King Amanullah's overthrow

It was in consequence of representations of Mr. Yunus Khan, then Secretary to the Legation, that Mr. Shuja was requested to leave.

His baggage which is stated to include much treasure and many important documents detained at Hanwish is likely to be subject of legal proceedings.

NO REFLECTION ON BRITISH ATTITUDE.

Apropos the disclosure that the Afghan Minister in London, Mr Shuja-ud-Dowleh, was requested by the Foreign Office to leave London in July last, Reute learns that the British Government's action was taken purely on personal grounds and does not imply any change in British attitude towards Afghanistan, which continues to be dictated by anxiety to do nothing savouring of the slightest interference with Afghanistan and the fact that Mr. Yunus Khan has been permitted to remain as Charge d'Affairs does not mean the Government intention of interference and recognition of any party in Afghanistan.—Reuter.

BHAVNAGAR YOUTHS IN EARNEST.

Volunteers Picket Caste Dinner.

BHAVNAGAR, Oct. 8.

The local Youth League picketted to-day a caste dinner given by the father of a Brahmin youth who died. Volunteers paraded silently, bearing placards, disapproving of the dinner. The orthodox section tore off the cardboards and one of the volunteers was hurt and had to be taken to the hospital.—Free Press.

CAPT. SNELLING'S DEAD.

Secretary to A. G. G. Western India.

SIMLA, Oct. 9.

Information has been received that Capt. C. G. Snellings, Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General, Western India States died at Rajkot this afternoon after an operation.—A. P.

INDIAN AIRMAIL ESTABLISHES NEW RECORD

It is announced here that the last week's "homeward" Indian airmails which left two days late, reached London at the scheduled time, one day having been made up on the Karachi-Alexandria section, and another, on the Mediterranean section. The journey from Karachi to London took five and a half days, constituting a record for the service.—A. P.

BOMBAY'S NEW ADDITIONAL JUDGE.

SIMLA, Oct. 9.

Mr. K. Maci Kemp, Bariati Law, has been appointed additional Judge of the Bombay High Court for six weeks from 17th instant.—A. P.

SATIN TAUGHT DOCTRINE OF PEACE.

Counsel Repudiates Prosecution Story.

DEFENCE ARGUMENTS IN BARISAL CASE.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 8.

The defence arguments in the case against Satin Sen and thirteen other sunder Section 110 I. P.C. concluded to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who will pass orders on October 28th.

SATIN'S DEFENCE.

Resuming arguments Mr. B. C. Chatterjee, Defence Counsel, said that Satin did not commit any act of violence during the whole of the Satyagraha movement. He repudiated Satin's alleged connection with the exhibition incidents and the murder of Sub-Inspector Jyotish Roy, which the Prosecution had sought to establish. Dealing with Sub-Inspector Jyotish Roy, Mr Chatterjee said that the Prosecution had really failed to bring forward cogent arguments to establish Satin's alleged connection with the murder. He added that Ramesh, the murderer of Roy, was not even a Satyagrahi. There was no definite understanding between Satin or any of his associates and Ramesh.

ARREST BEFORE INCIDENT.

Referring to the Bomb incident in which the accused Fani and Rabi were alleged to be culprits, Mr. Chatterjee held that it was more or less a "Drawing-room" bomb. Also, it was in evidence that all the Satyagrahis had been arrested a week before the bomb incidents and therefore they could not be connected with tehm. Summing up, Mr. Chatterjee said that there was really no evidence to show that Satin in any way had departed from his accepted creed during the period of Satyagraha. Mr. Chatterjee added that if Satin had not initiated the Satyagraha, there would have been more bloodshed and mutual recriminations between the two communities. It was Satin who had taught the people the doctrine of peace, suffering and non-violence.—A. P.

EXPERTS' VIEW ON SUKKAR BARRAGE.

"Too Big A Financial proposition For Presidency."

VISWESWARYYA—NAWAB ALI REPORT.

Need For Bureau of Research For Scientific Investigation.

The Director of Information, Bombay, has issued the following communique:—

In his letter No. 2830/27 E, dated 1st May 1929, the Governor in Council invited Sir M. Visvesvaraya, and Nawab Ali Nawaz Jang Bahadur, to inspect and report on the engineering aspects, both technical and administrative, of the construction of the Lloyd Barrage and Canals in Sind. These gentlemen have submitted their report on 18th September 1929. The recommendations contained in the report are now under the consideration of Government but, in the meantime, the Governor in Council desires to take this opportunity of recording his appreciation of the full and careful examination of the questions referred to Sir M. Visvesvaraya and Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung Bahadur.

The following is a general summary of the principal recommendations by Sir M. Visvesvaraya and Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung Bahadur:

ELEMENTS OF RISK.

The scheme is one of unusual magnitude and responsibility. This single scheme when completed is expected to add about 3 1-2 million acres, or over 15 per cent. to the existing irrigation in British India under all Government irrigation works for which capital accounts are kept. Sind is an undeveloped tract with an unfavourable climate and a working population the majority of which is illiterate and ease-loving. In no other part of the world is to be found a work constructed under conditions closely resembling this to serve as a guide. The river constantly shifts its course, its behaviour is uncertain and treacherous and its hydorgraphy is not correctly known. Critics have foreshadowed danger from avulsion, shoaling, silting of canals, water-logging and the like. Last year there was a sudden unusual rise in the river level which caused interruption to progress of works in the river bed. In the current year we have witnessed at normal rainfall in parts of Sind which flooded low areas, this was followed by a panic on the bursting of the Shyok dam and within the past few days, heavy rain in the Punjab has led to a disastrous inundation in many parts of Sind, the full effects of which are not yet correctly known. With such experiences before us, who can say that there are no elements of risk in the Barrage Scheme?

A COMPLICATED SCHEME.

But Sind needed an irrigation project which could give an assured supply for its cultivation, and the new project is expected to increase the irrigated area to twice its present size. The production will be probably quadrupled. It is not to be expected that a great complicated scheme of this magnitude will be perfect in all its details. Natural conditions will not lend themselves favourably in every direction and no big undertaking of this size can be carried out without risks and without interfering with some local interest or other. Should unforeseen risks or difficulties arise in future the resources of engineering should be able to cope with them. We have dwelt on some of the defects at length but taking the scheme as a whole we can think of no better or clearer alternative. The scheme is expected to make an appreciable addition to the production and food supply in this part of India and it will bring prosperity to Sind.

CHIEF CHARACTERISTIC.

The chief characteristic of the undertaking is its boldness of conception and unusual size. The Government of India as well as the Secretary of State have complimented the Bombay Government on the perseverance and breadth of vision displayed by them in putting it forward. It also reflects great credit on the individual Engineers and Administrators who were associated with its preparation, or advanced it to the stage of sanction. The works are being executed under the supervision of Engineers, of whom the controlling staff belong to the permanent service of the Bombay Public Works Department which is a guarantee that the execution of the works is proceeding on a high plane of integrity and efficiency. We have nothing but praise for the services these officers are rendering and the whole of this large scheme is controlled and administered with admirable devotion and energy by the present Chief Engineer, Mr. C. S. C. Harrison.

CONCLUSIONS SUMMARISED.

We have recorded our views on the more important features and needs of the project, including most points which have been the subject of controversy. We have given prominence to certain fundamental questions that await early settlement. Our main conclusions may be summarised as follows:—

The site selected for the Barrage is a favourable one and the engineering designs of the scheme, save those to which we have taken exception, are suitable and satisfactory.

Difficulties may arise from shoaling in the river bed, silting of canals or water-logging over large tracts of country but such difficulties should be kept under scientific observation and timely remedies applied.

DETAILS NOT FULLY GONE INTO.

The details of the scheme were not as fully worked out or checked as they might have been before construction was actually commenced. Better preliminary preparation might have reduced the costs and proved an advantage in other ways.

Machinery and plant might have cost less had details been gone into more fully with the assistance of a firm of Consulting Engineers or a Committee of Mechanical Engineers accustomed to handle large workshops or factories.

The value of agricultural production in the ultimate stage of the scheme may amount to Rs. 30 or 35 crores annually as against about Rs. 8 crores obtained at present from irrigation works of all classes in Sind.

The scheme is a potential source of great prosperity for Sind and the people of the Province as a whole welcome it.

PRINCIPAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following is a summary of our suggestions for ensuring the future uninterrupted progress of the scheme and its success as a productive undertaking:—

The Chief Engineer has a programme according to which the Barrage and the main canals will be completed and the greater part of the project brought into operation by 1932. He may be requested to furnish half-yearly reports to show how the expenditure is shaping as compared with the estimates, to make sure that the financial programme is rigidly adhered

The work should be completed within the revised estimate of Rs. 20.04 crores or including interest charges Rs. 25.25 crores by 1934-35.

Excesses over estimates, if any, should be met by effecting corresponding savings, by the omission or postponement of some of the

(Continued on page 12.)

"CHRONICLE" FORECAST STANDS FIRST.

FIGURES SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.

American Cotton Crop Report.

U. S. BUREAU'S ESTIMATE 14,915,000.

(1)	"Bombay Chronicle"	14,912,000	less 3,000
(2)	"Journal of Commerce"	14,948,000	more 33,000
(3)	"Commercial Appeal"	14,971,000	more 56,000
(4)	Fossick Bureau	14,990,000	more 75,000
(5)	Miss Gibes	14,833,000	less 82,000
(6)	Proctor & Gamble	15,025,000	more 110,000
(7)	J. W. Jay & Co.	14,700,000	less 215,000
(8)	Japan Cotton Trading	14,664,000	less 251,000
(9)	Cochran Bureau	14,558,000	less 357,000
(10)	Southern Cotton Co.	14,505,000	less 410,000
(11)	Garside Cotton Service	14,494,000	less 421,000

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

Futures Decline on Bearish Bureau

HEDGE SELLING AND LIQUIDATION

Bombay, Oct. 9.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market opened at unchanged prices and touched the highest level January 18.36 at the time of closing before the Bureau Report. The Bureau report issued by the Crop Reporting Board of the Agriculture Department stated that the condition of the growing Crop on the 1st inst. was 55 per cent. indicating a crop of 14,915,000 Bales. The yield per acre was estimated at 153.2 lbs. per acre and the amount ginned to the close of business on the 30th ult. returned at 5,906,000 Bales. Comparative figures were given yesterday and this report proved somewhat large than average expectation which induced considerable long liquidation and intensified Southern Hedge selling. The market reopened after the report at a decline of 24 to 27 points and touched the lowest level January 18.48 at 1.18 p.m. Towards there was some short covering which resulted in a recovery of 10 points. The market closed at a net decline of 39 to 33 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 35 points to 18.65c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 35 to 36 points. Spot Cotton prices were reduced by 35 points to 18.16c.

Dry's receipts at all U. S. Ports amounted to 104,000 Bales while exports to Europe amounted to 19,000 Bales making a steady increase in the stocks.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 points but on account of bearish Bureau report closed easy at a decline of 14 to 15 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 1 point to 10.37d. per lb. and sales amounted to 8,000 Bales

Egyptian Cotton futures ruled easy and closed at a decline of 35 to 36 points. Spot Sakellaridis declined 10 points to 16.40d.

Empire Cotton futures ruled easy and closed at a decline of 10 to 11 points with January 9.76 and March 9.80.

The Bureau report proved a disappointment to Bulls and all talk about further deterioration found no support from the official report. The market would have registered a big break in prices but owing to small speculation interest and orderly marketing of the new crop saved the situation. Usually the September—end estimate of American Cotton Crop by the Bureau proves smaller than actual yield and there is nothing in the situation not to show similar increase this year. American Cotton growers are given loans of 65 per cent. of value on unhedged cotton while 90 per cent. is given on hedged cotton. Thus the hedge selling pressure does not prove burdensome at the moment but it appears that it must prolong to a greater period. Now the sentiment about the supply is crystallized and there is nothing in the situation to cause any sustained advance except early killing frost—Spinners takings are behind last year and exports of cotton from America is also keeping under last year figures at this time. Bombay Mills have resumed work with somewhat improved prospect which ultimately will tell on the consumption of American Cotton. Cotton crops in other parts of the world are fairly large and we cannot but feel bearish on the situation as long as hedge selling dominates. With our lights we advise selling on strong markets for moderate profits.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Bombay, Oct. 9.

N. Y. December Highest 18.89 lowest 18.41 January Highest 18.96 (10.53 a.m.) lowest 18.48 (1-18 p.m.).

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool.

We consider crop overestimated whilst may have temporary decline look for recovery.

Munds:—"Possibly temporary decline, expect ultimately higher market."

Harris and Bose:—"Cotton report disappointing May work some lower on hedges but believe purchase on scale down ultimately profitable."

Grunning:—"Report consider bearish. Our opinion is that considerable decline improbable."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following telegrams from their Liverpool friends dated 8th October 1929.

MESSRS. REISS BROTHERS.

"Condition 55, production 14,915,000 bales, ginned 5,906,500 bales would buy weak markets."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Grunning and Co.:—

"Report is considered bearish. Our opinion is that a considerable decline is improbable."

Bureau Report:—Condition 55 per cent crop 14,915,000; ginned 5,906,000 bales; yield 152.2.

Reuter:—

"Market depressed by bearish Bureau report further decline on hedge selling and liquidation."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 8.

December	.....	18.50—39
January	.....	18.58—37
March	.....	18.84—37
May	.....	19.06—36
July	.....	18.97—34
Middling Spot	.....	18.65—35

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Oct. 8.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. ports 104,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 4,000 bales.

Day's Receipts at the Continent 15,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 8.

October	.....	18.21—35
December	.....	18.36—36
Middling Spot	.....	18.16—35

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 8.

New York, 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

October	.....	Unquoted.
January	.....	18.57
March	.....	18.83

New York, 11-45 a.m.:

October	.....	18.40
January	.....	18.58
March		18.88

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co.)

Liverpool, Oct. 8.

October Close at s. 9/2 1/4 1 1/4d.

December Close at s. 9/7 3/4 7/8d.

March Close at s. 10/1 3/4 7/8d.

WHEAT CHICAGO.

December per bushel dol. 155 1 3/8 Up.

March per bushel dol. 142 7/8 1 3/8 Up.

May per bushel dol. 146 3/4 1 3/8 Up.

—:o:—

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

November 24.75 5.

February 20.75 5 Up.

LINSEED CABLE.

Linseed expect higher prices later on belief on shortage even if favourable weather continues."

OILS AND CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Com., Ltd.)

Bombay, Oct. 9.

Ex-Godown, Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 539/ per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560/ per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 130/ per ton.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 9.

The local market opened at Rs. 340/8 for Broach A./M. delivery in sympathy with a decline of 37 points at New York. The offerings at this level mostly of liquidations were taken up by shorts and prices rallied to Rs. 341/. At this level the market ruled quiet and prices were quoted at Rs. 340/12. Liverpool opened firm which hardened prices to Rs. 341/4 but again declined in easier cables. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A.-M.	340
Oomra D.-J.	298/8
Bengal D.-J.	238

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 9.

October	209.10	—3.40
January	205.00	—2.70
April	204.60	—2.10

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Oct. 9.

Bengal 240 D.-J.
Broach 341 A.-M.
Umra 301 D.-J.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Oct. 9.

100 Aboobakar & Co., Higwnghat, 294.
100 Aboobakar & Co., Badarpur, 334.
100 Nisho & Co., Kalajin, 305.
100 K. Damji & Co., Ujjain, 285.
100 Jetha Devji & Co., Jalna, 220.
100 Lavji Meghji & Co., Chandar, 279.
100 Colaba Land Mill, Parbhani, 250.
100 Chacheti Thakarshi & Co., Malegaon, 270.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Oct. 9.

F. P. Bales:—

Receipts to date 8-10-29, 1929-30 2373000, 1928-29 2280000.

Receipts Yesterday 8-10-29, 1929-30 104000, 1928-29 124000.

Exports to date 8-10-29, 1929-30 1145000, 1928-29 1381000.

Stock at Ports 4-10-29, 1929-30 1277000, 1928-29 1169000.

Stock Interior Towns 4-10-29, 1929-30 727000, 1928-29 603000.

Stock Liverpool 4-10-29, 1929-30 700000, 1928-29 575000.

Visible Supply 4-10-29, 1929-30 3196000, 1928-29 3064000.

Quantity in Sight 4-10-29, 1929-30 3499000, 1928-29 3073000.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 9.

	Cwts.
Wheat	1,787
Linseed	3,434
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	162
Gingellyseeds	891
Poppyseeds	630
Groundnuts	965
Castorseeds	173
Rice	2,433
Myrabollams	2,756
Cottonseeds	5,715
Gram	324
Jowar	412
Maize	182
Barley	135
Bajree	125
	Tons.
Coal	831

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 8.

	Opening	Closing.
October	10.01	9.84—.14
November		9.83—.15
December		9.86—.15
January	10.07	9.89—.15
February		9.89—.16
March	10.13	9.96—.14
April		9.96—.14
May	10.19	10.02—.14
June		10.01—.14
July	10.17	10.01—.14
August		9.97—.14
September		9.93—.15
October		9.89—.14
Middling Spot		10.37—.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Oct. 8.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	250

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 8.

Scinde, Fully Good	6.30
,, Fine	6.55
,, Superfine	6.80
Bangal, Good	6.05
,, Fully Good	6.30
,, Fine	6.55
Oomra, Good	7.20
,, Fully Good	7.50
,, Fine	7.80
Broach, Fully Good	8.40
,, Fine	8.65
,, Superfine	8.90

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 8.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes.

Arrived at U. K. Paid 42/9

Barletta Russo per 63 lb Cargoes.

Shipment Sellers Oct/Nov. 44/

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.

Afloat Paid 44/3

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Cargoes.

Parcels.

Afloat to Hull Sellers 44/

BULLION

—:o:—

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association, Ltd.)

Bombay, Oct. 9.

London Ready 22-15.
London Forward 23-1.
China Opening 2-2-12, Highest 2-2-14., Closing 2-2-13.
American Cent 59-4.
Ready 52-3.
Asho Opening 51-15, Highest 52-4, Closing 52-2 1-2.
Kartak Opening 52, Highest 52-5, Closing 52-3 1-2.
Tejimendi:—
Asho 0-9-0.
Kartak 1-3.

GOLD.

Ready 21-8.
Asho 21-7-9.
Kartak 21-7-6.
N. Manor 21-9-9.
N. City 21-10-3.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 8.

October	15.11—36
November	15.14—.36
January	15.44—.35
March	15.72—.32
May	15.98—.32
July	16.13—.32
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	16.40—.10

LONDON METALS.

London, Oct. 8.

Copper, Braziers	£96
Yellow Metal	£72
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£21-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	13-3/8
Tin, English Ingots	£197-1/4

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

—:o:—

London, Oct. 8.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta.

Oct/Dec. per cwt	12/4-1/2 Sellers.
Jan/March per cwt	12/7-1/2 Sellers.

C. & F. Bombay.

Oct/Dec. per cwt	12/5-3/4 Sellers.

C. & F. Karachi.

Oct/Dec. per cwt	12/6-1/4 Sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 8.

Smoked, Sheet, Standard Ribbed, lb. Spot 10-3/16 sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 8.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.
Shipment Sellers Dec/Jan £9/0/0
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.
S'ment Sellers Oct/Nov. £17/12/5
Rapeseed Toria ton.
S'ment Sellers Oct/Nov £19/15/0

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 8.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.
S'ment Sellers Oct/Nov £24/2/6
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.
S'ment Sellers Nov/Dec. £24/2/6
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F. ton.
S'ment Hull Sellers Oct/Nov. £24/12/6
Linseed, Bombay, ton.
S'ment sellers Oct/Nov £24/12/6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 8.

Linseed, Oil Naked, London, cwt. Delivery Paid and Sellers Nov/Dec. 42/10-1/2
Linseed, Oil Naked, London, cwt. Delivery Paid and Sellers Jan/April 41/7-1/2.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Oct. 8.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7. Quality) 14/9/16

WHEAT & LINSEED.

Bombay, Oct. 9.

Linseed May	12	14	0
Wheat Jan.	7	12	3
Wheat May	7	13	9
Wheat White Picci	7	6	0
Groundnuts Feb.	55	14	0
Groundnuts Oct.	11	5	0
Cottonseed Oct.	4	6	0
Linseed Ready	14	2	0
Castorseed May	51	7	0

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Oct. 9.

Castorseeds Delivery May, Opening Rs. 51-5, Lowest Rs. 51-1-6, Closing Rs. 51-3.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February, Opening Rs. 55-10-0, Highest Rs. 55-11, Lowest Rs. 55-7-6, Closing Rs. 55-10.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 8.

T T Berlin on London	20.39-3/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.10-1/8
T T Brussels on London	34.88
T T Madrid on London	32.75
T T Milan on London	92.87
T T Berne on London	25.24
T T Paris on London	123.88
T T London on Prague	164.18

VIROL
the food for
GROWTH

Growing children need Virol. It builds stamina and enriches the blood. For Virol is a scientifically *balanced* food containing just those food elements which are necessary to healthy growth and development. And it is so digestible that even delicate and invalid children can absorb it and grow strong.

A tonic food for all ages

Virol has proved itself over and over again in extreme cases, but *all* children of school age are passing through the critical period of their lives. They need Virol now because Virol builds not merely health for a day but health for good.

VIROL

40 million prescribed portions of VIROL were given in 3,000 Hospitals and Clinics last year because of its remarkable influence on growing tissues.

Virol Ltd., Hanger Lane, Ealing, London, W.5, England.

Speedy Recovery

HORLICK'S quickly builds the wasted frame after illness. In the sick-room and during convalescence, HORLICK'S provides essential nourishment in an appetising and easily-digested form. Malted Wheat and Barley and pure, full-cream milk, always fresh—that's

HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK

MADE IN A MOMENT WITH HOT OR COLD WATER

HORLICKS MALTED MILK CO. LTD. SLOUGH, BUCKS., ENGLAND

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE
The Charm of Indian Hair
FUL DANANA OIL
Noglico Nic - BOMBAY.

OUR LION BRAND

Magical Piles Balm patented in the Govt. of India patent office is a sure external Remedy for any kind of Chronic Piles. Absolute Cure within ten days. Pain and Bleeding will be stopped within 24 hours. No pain or Burning sensation when Medicine applied. Price per Tin Rs. 2-8-0 only.

PILES BALM DEPOT.

Tel:—"Piles" P.O. Box No. 49 P.O. Vizagapatam, P.N.

The Famous Breatheable Tablets

PEPS

for COUGHS, COLDS CHILLS, SORE THROAT BRONCHITIS & INFLUENZA

WHENEVER you suspect trouble in the throat or bronchials take Peps.

As these handy breatheable tablets dissolve in the mouth they release volatile healing and germicidal fumes which ward off lung dangers.

Peps soothe and disinfect the throat, they clear the breathing tubes, strengthen the chest and quickly banish coughs, colds, night chills and bronchial troubles.

KEEP PEPS ALWAYS HANDY!

All chemists and medicine dealers sell Peps. Full directions and cork screw with every bottle. Price Re One.

I P 784

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SHIPPING.

P.&O. British India
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons.
1929			
12 Oct.	Mantua* ..	ALL	10,946
19 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak ..		10,602
9 „	Maloja x ..	VESSELS	20,837
16 „	Ranchi ..		16,550
23 „	Macedonia*..		11,120
30 „	Morea ..		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..		16,088
14 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
21 „	Rawalpindi*		16,614
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	NOW SAIL	11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x .		16,572
11 „	Ranpura ..		10,602
18 „	Rajputana*.	DIRECT	16,568
25 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 „	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Mantua* ..	FROM	10,946
22 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 „	Razmak@ ..	BOMBAY	10,602
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 „	Rawalpindi*	WITHOUT	16,619
17 „	Morea(Extra).		10,946
19 „	Razmak ..		10,602
25 „	Malwa* ..		11,000
26 „	Narkunda*..		16,572
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..	TRANSHIPMENT	19,648
10 „	Rajputana*..		16,568
17 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	AT	11,518
24 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua ..	ADEN	10,946
14 „	Comorin ..		15,132
21 „	Maloja ..		20,837
28 „	Razmak ..		10,857

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£78
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA, and/or TANGIER.

Date about.	Steamers.		Tons.
1929			
24th Nov. ..	Dumana	..	8,427
19th Dec. ..	Domala	..	8,422
1930			
3rd Apr. ..	Dumana	..	8,427
24th „ ..	Domala	..	8,442

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth. A	£64	£113
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£98

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Sumatra Maru ..	10th Oct.	20th Oct.
Chifuku Maru ..	25th Oct.	8th Nov.
Shunko Maru ..	8th Nov.	22nd „
Hon lulu Maru..	24th Nov.	6th Dec.
Shinnoh Maru ..	9th Dec.	21st „

For Particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams "SHOSEN".
Box No. 555.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929.			
11th Oct.	Naldera ..	Colombo	and Australia.
22nd „	Alipore ..	Straits, China and Japan	
25th „	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, Straits China and Japan	
8th Nov.	Narkunda ..	Australia.	
22nd „	Rajputana..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.	
20th „	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
1930			
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
17th „	Macedonia. .	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
31st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
28th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.	
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	

* Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay.

To Fremantle	£74
Adelaide	£76
Melbourne	£78
Sydney	£80
Brisbane	£82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.)	£100 via Sydney

Periods of availability 16 Weeks.
Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
11th Oct.	Varsova ..	Busrah via Karachi
12th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and C Mandvi.
14th „	Vita ..	Karachi via P'Oka & C. Mandvi.
about 14th Oct.	Ellora ..	Mombassa and Zanzibar.
16th „	Bankura ..	Busrah via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
23rd „	Karoa ..	East & South Africa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Monday, Wednesdays, Thursday, Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Sado Maru ..	6838	23 Sept.	Ld Oct.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@16 „
*Tottori Maru ..	5978	16 Oct.	28 Oct.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	.. ..	@30 Oct.
Awa Maru ..	602	30 Oct.	13 Nov.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	.. ..	@13 Nov
@Nagato Maru ..	5901	15 Nov.	27 Nov.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@26 „

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Haruna Maru ..	10500	17 Oct.	3 Nov.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	31 Oct.	17 Nov.
Katori Maru ..	10000	14 Nov.	1 Dec.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	Maiden 30 Oct.	6 Nov.
Korea Maru ..	20000	13 Nov.	20 Nov.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares. Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Rd. Bombay
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents.
Ballard Estate Bombay

DOUBLE THE NUMBER

Ask for Price list.

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

Spend 16 annas and you get 32.

To cure Constipation, Brain-fag and urinal disorders.

Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road.

The ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY, Jamnagar (Kathiawar)

ULCERINE (Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Whitlow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer etc., on application. Instantly relieves spin of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Rs. 1-4. Postage extra.

Ask free booklet to
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road., Karachi.
Kemp and Co, Charni Road, Bombay.
Tel. Add.: "Ulcer" Kandi.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA,
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhol, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Afreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Kadjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E. (Chairman.)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai, P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth), Baroda.
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lagkari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent,) The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1|2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3-3|4 per cent. per annum

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent, by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	108,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansia
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Canton	Manila	Soerabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
136497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tele. No. 22907.

BANKING.

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital called up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies.

Agra.	Lahore.
Allahabad.	Lahore City.
Allahabad. City.	Lucknow. Lucknow City.
Amritsar.	Aminabad Park.
Bareilly.	Lucknow.
Benares.	Lyallpur.
Bombay.	Meerut.
Cawnpore.	Moradabad.
Cawnpore. City.	Mussoorie. Muttra.
Chandausi.	Nagpur.
Dehra Dun.	Naini Tal.
Delhi.	Patna.
Fyzabad.	Rae Bareli.
Gorakpur.	Raipur.
Hapur.	Rangoon.
Hathras.	Shahjahanpur.
Jhansi.	Sitapur.
Jubbulpore.	

Pay Offices:

Auraiya.	Ghaziabad.
Deoband	Sikandarabad U.P.
Etawah.	Sambhal.

LONDON BANKERS:
The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank, Limited.

Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1|2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 3 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden and Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL Rs. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

Insure with the Pioneers of Life Assurance work in Bengal

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LTD. (Est. 1891.)

No Share-holders No Capitalists.

TRUSTEE — GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.

Claims paid over Rs. 550,000
Insurance fund over Rs. 400,000

Compare with others its GREAT AGE, SECURITY, Management and Absolutely the lowest rates.

CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

East AND West INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Severa new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1925.

UNSURPASSED BONUS

Bonus per 1000 p.a.	
W. Life	End.
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 16

Strongest Reserves:
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,18,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 2,42,190.
RATIO of (2) to (1) ... cent.

... in

YOU

CAN'T cover Bombay's morning market with one newspaper. It's a simple problem with a logical, mathematical solution. Bombay has only two morning newspapers.....and the

Bombay Chronicle

is one of them. These two Newspapers cover Bombay's morning market as thoroughly as sunlight floods field. Remember that the

Bombay Chronicle

has about 30,000 readers daily.....eager, interested, live-minded and progressive.

The Leading National Daily in South India with the latest Reliable news.

THE "HINDU"

It deals authoritatively with all matters of public interest. It is always impartial in presenting news and absolutely independent in views . . . . . .

Its columns are used regularly by the most discriminating advertisers among all wholesale and retail shops and stores.

MANUFACTURERS
Will not find
A BETTER MEDIUM than the "HINDU," to push the sales of their articles.

An Illustrated Weekly is also issued with up-to-date news, pictures and special contributions.

For rates apply to:—
THE MANAGER, 100, Mount Road, Madras.
POST BOX 316. PHONE 2305

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND ONE ANNA

For each Additional word

Terms :—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department. 'Bombay Chronicle,'" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED AT ONCE.—A DYER and CLEANER for Lucknow Branch of a well established Dyeing and Cleaning firm at Mussoorie. Only experienced hands who must have worked with some firm, need apply. State the lowest salary acceptable to Box No. 2370 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1938

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Influential and energetic DISTRICT AGENTS and Agents for the Mutual Help Poor Relief and Banking Society, Head Office Delhi for every unrepresented place in Burmah on monthly salary of Rs. 200 and 50 respectively and office allowance. Preference will be given to those who have insurance experience. For full particulars please apply with two annas stamp to the Manager.
A R 1932

WANTED—A SOLICITOR as PARTNER or ASSISTANT. For terms apply to Box No. 2368, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 32959

WANTED—SPECIAL and DISTRICT AGENTS, throughout Bombay Presidency on liberal commission. Apply: CALCUTTA INSURANCE LTD., 15, Hare Street, Calcutta.

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle Daily and Sunday Editions at Dhulia. Apply for particulars to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," P. O. Box No. 329, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—PROPERTY with several buildings and fine paved compound suitable for Cinema Film Co. or Factory at Chinchpokli, Parel Road, on tram line. Write to or see SUPERINTENDENT, Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, No. 3, Chawpati Road.
C 1884

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Chorsungate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21934

WANTED.

WANTED.—A MOTOR CYCLIST (with his own vehicle, attached with side-car) to go daily to Poona in the mornings and return in the evenings for about a month. Apply immediately with lowest terms to Box No. 500, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

MATRIMONIAL

WANTED HINDUS OF BOTH SEXES desiring suitable matches in ordinary, inter-sect, inter-caste and inter-provincial marriages and widow remarriages. Apply BOMBAY MARRIAGE BUREAU, POST. BOX 874 BOMBAY, with anna stamp for prospectus.
M 32779

LOAN.

WANTED—Rupees FIVE TO FIFTY THOUSAND credit on good security. Only financiers need apply. Write to Box No. 301, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle.''
L

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1971 of 1929.

Messrs. MADHAVJI JADHAVJI, a firm, carrying on business as Carting Agents at Carnac Bridge, outside the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of themselves and other creditors of the deceased Kallianji Moorji . . Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) RAMJI MURJI, and (2) CHATURBHUJ MOORJI, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Vadgadi, outside the Fort of Bombay, the heirs of Kallianji Moorji the deceased . . Defendants.

To,
The Creditors of Kallianji Moorji deceased.

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Blackwell on the 2nd day of October. 1929, in the above suit. Notice is hereby given under Order 1, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that this suit has been filed in this Honourable Court against the abovenamed defendants by the Plaintiffs on behalf of themselves and other creditors of the deceased Kallianji Moorji praying:—

(a) That it may be declared that the plaintiffs are entitled to recover the sum of Rs. 4,118-13-6 with further interest on Rs. 4,000 from the 1st of October 1929, till judgment, costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum;
(b) that the estate of the deceased may be administered by and under the directions of this Honourable Court;
(c) that for the purpose aforesaid all necessary inquiries may be made, directions given and accounts taken;
(d) that pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit Receiver may be appointed of the estate with all such powers as to recovery outstandings or otherwise as to this Honourable Court may seem proper;
(e) that pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit the defendants may be restrained by an order and injunction of this Honourable Court from dealing with or disposing of any of the said estate;
(f) that the plaintiffs costs of this suit may be provided for; and
(g) that the plaintiffs may have such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require.

And take further notice that the 13th day of November. 1929, has been fixed for the hearing and final disposal of the suit.

Dated this 8th day of October, 1929.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary & Senior Master.

E. FAHEY.

The 8th day of October, 1929.
THAKORDAS & MADGAVKAR, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
32966

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

ALLOTMENT LETTERS AND RECEIPTS Nos. 3253, 3254, and 4137 for 40 shares Nos. 199103 to 199112, 199113 to 199122 and 232219 to 232238 respectively, in the Union Bank of India, Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. Ravishanker Purshottam Acharya are LOST or MISLAID. Anybody having any claim should intimate to the Company within one month from this date, after which duplicates will be issued.
R1939

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KURSANDAS DHARAMSEY and CHATURBHUJ GORDHANDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants have agreed to sell to our clients the property hereinafter mentioned.

All Persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 7 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land, situate at Sewri, outside the Fort in the City of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 22,000 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue formally under Old Nos. 68, 94, 104, 108, 121, 195 and 217, New Nos. 14230, 14234, 14243, 14261, 14398, 14424, and 14699, and now 186.89 square yards of the aforesaid property are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. in Collector's Rent Roll 6239, Cadastral Survey No. 238 part Parel Sewri No. in Collector's last Rent Roll A1/14258 and 14260 and Laughton's Survey No. 5/2443, 3950 square yards of the aforesaid property are registered under No. in Collector's Rent Roll 6335, Cadastral Survey No. 238 part Parel Sewri No. in Collector's last Rent Roll 14398, 14424, 14699 and Laughton's Survey No. 1 to 5/2440, 410.73 square yards of the aforesaid property are registered under No. in Collector's Rent Roll 6244 Cadastral Survey No. 238 part Parel Sewri No. in Collector's last Rent Roll BI/14258, 14260 and Laughton's Survey No. 4/2443, and 17452-38 Square Yards of the aforesaid property are registered under No. in Collector's Rent Roll 6985 Cadastral Survey No. part 238 Parel Sewri No. in Collector's last Rent Roll G/14230 and Laughton's Survey No. 1/2443 and the buildings and structures standing thereon and belonging to the purchasers are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under F. Ward No. 1165 (1A), 1165 (1C) 1165 (1D) and Street Nos. 93A, 93AC, 93AD and bounded, on the West by the Sewri New Road, on the East by a public passage or gowan, on the North by the other property of the Purchasers bearing remainder of C. S. No. 238. Parel-Sewri and beyond that by the Golanji Hill Road and on the South by a vacant piece of land belonging to the Bombay Port Trust bearing part of C. S. No. 172 of the Parel-Sewri Division and beyond that by a new public road recently constructed.

WADIA GHANDY & CO., Attorneys for the Purchasers.

123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, 9th October 1929.
32970

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the general information of the public that the closing date of the Dewali Luck Dholpur has been extended from 15th October, 1929, to 31st October, 1929.

SECRETARY.
32968

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale held by Messrs. J. S. Mody & Co., Auctioneers on the 3rd day of October 1929, by order of Messrs. Mulla & Mulla, Attorneys for the owner, Mr. Cowasji Muncherji Doctor and with the consent of the mortgagees concerned namely (1) Ardeshar Dadabhoy Baria and Rustomji Dadabhoy Baria, (2) Byramji Pirojshaw Bharucha and (3) Phiroze Nowroji Ghandi. Our clients were declared the highest bidders and purchasers of the undermentioned property Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of assignment, sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office in Cama Building, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground described as Plot No. 1 of the Nepean Sea Road Estate of Mr. Darabshaw Bomonji Dubash of the lease held tenure containing by admeasurement 721 square yards or thereabouts situate, lying and being at Napean Sea Road, within the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, forming part of a larger piece of land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay under old Nos. 573 and 104A, New Nos. 2736 and 11317, Old Survey No. 48 and New Survey No. 3-4/7139 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3325 and 3326 and Street Nos. 74-76, Napean Sea Road and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Napean Sea Road aforesaid, on or towards the West by the property belonging to Ardeshir Limboowalla, on or towards the North by the Darabshaw Road and on or towards the South by the property belonging to Bai Shrinbai Abdulla Hussein and bearing Cadestral Survey No. 4/593 of Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division.

Dated this 9th day of October, 1929.

JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJEE, Purchasers' Attorneys.
32967

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

Insolvency No. 633 of 1929.

Re: KARSANDAS CHOPSEY BHATIA, of Bombay, residing at Ghatkoper: An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 7th January, 1930, at 11-15 a.m. for hearing the application.

Dated this 8th day of October. 1929.

K. A. BHOJWANI, Insolvency Registrar.
32969

FORETELLING MACHINE

PLANCHETTE.

This curious Planchette was invented in 1867, and is shaped like a heart. In the centre is fixed an electrified magnetic compound having full Spiritual and Mesmeric powers. Two persons lay their hands upon it, one of them asks a question and the wheels move and the response is recorded on the sheet of paper spread underneath Scientists from America are drawn into controversies concerning it.

Businessmen, students, litigants, seekers of fortune and lovers have found in Planchette a Secret of Success.

Price Rs. 3. Postage Extra.
SANJIWANI BOOK DEPOT.
ALIGARH, U. P.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 and 10 p.m.

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REGINALD DENNY

In his latest Talking Picture

HIS LUCKY DAY

Here, indeed, is a whole day of fun packed in to one hour of joyous Entertainment. Throw your troubles over-board: Laugh your cares away! Mingle with the happy horde—don't miss seeing Denny's "Lucky Day."

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.

BOXING TOURNAMENT

Including

BEM CARNDUFF VS PERCY VENGAN

and 7 other fights

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The Most Dramatic Picture of The Season

THE BLUE DANUBE

featuring

LEATRICE JOY, JOSEPH SCHILDKRAUT, NILLS ASTHER.

A Modern Version of BEAUTY and THE BEAST.

The Big and Romantic Mystery OF THE HEART OF A KING will be revealed in short time SEE Bombay Chronicle's SATURDAY'S ISSUE.

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USED CARS.

A used car, if purchased from a sound house, can give as much pleasure and reliability as a new car.

Every used car sold by T. R. PRATT (Bombay) Ltd., carries six months guarantee. All cars retyred and re-conditioned where necessary.

Any used car purchased from us will be exchanged within one week for another used car or new car.

That used Car bargain you want.

GET IT NOW AT

T.R.PRATT (Bombay) Ltd

Hughes Road, BOMBAY.

Mother

The servants, shopping, the children, guests — what a crowd of things to attend to! No wonder there are days when poor mother gets irritable, her nerves give out, and she ends up with a shocking headache and a feeling of utter exhaustion. How gladly, on these days, she turns to

CAFIASPIRIN

Two tablets, a glass of water, and Mother is herself again, well, bright and active as ever. For the boys too, when they have toothache or earache, for Dad when he is overworked, for Granny when her rheumatism is bad, for the whole family, CAFIASPIRIN spells relief from suffering, restored well-being and cheerfulness.

BAYER

How to obtain Good Health

When you feel "below par" you are using up more nervous energy than is being replaced. This "feeling below par" is not such an extraordinary matter, if you come to think of it. Your nerves bear the stress of modern life, they do the work, *they* are in action all day long.

that's why 9 out of 10 *suffer from "nerves."*

That's why nine people out of ten suffer from some form of "nerves,"—fatigue, sleeplessness, lack of concentration or weakness. If you want to conquer these symptoms, if you want to get good sound health, you must go to the root of the matter, just as you would water the roots of a tree, knowing that the dullness of the leaves is only a sign—a symptom—of dryness.

go to the *root of the matter.*

You can do that with Sanatogen. Sanatogen goes to the very cells of your body and enables them to stand the strain. Just as the whole tree will become fresh again after the roots have been watered, after using Sanatogen your health will revive completely.

the elements from which *new health is derived.*

Sanatogen contains exactly those elements—phosphorus and albumin—from which new health and strength are derived. Try Sanatogen for a few weeks and you will notice how all the symptoms of weakness disappear, how fresh and healthy you will be.

Sanatogen is sold at all Chemists and Bazars.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

DRINK MALABATI TEA.

Bombay City & Suburbs

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Special show Imperial Cinema, 9 p.m. in aid of Assam and Sind Flood Relief Funds.

FRIDAY, Oct. 11.

Royal Opera House: Gujerati Amateurs present Mr. K. M. Munshi's Social Comedy "Kakani-Shashi", at 9 p.m. (S. T.), in aid of Sind Flood Relief Fund.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Macbean" arrived in Suez on the evening of the 6th instant.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Buchanan" left Suez on the morning of the 7th instant.

BOMBAY LOKHITWADI SANGHA.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Lokhitwadi Sangha, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, will deliver a lecture in Marathi, at 8-30 p.m., to-night (Thursday), at the Navaratra Mahotsava Pandal. A magic lantern performance on "Rambhawoo's Club" has also been arranged to take place at the same place at 9-30 p.m. All are cordially invited to attend.

SOUTH INDIAN BHAJAN SAMAJ.

In connection with the Navratri Utsavam Master Sankaram (15 years old) will give a performance on violin to-day (Thursday), and Mr. N. S. Doraswamy Iyer of Tanjore will give a Sath Kalakshepam on the life and sayings of Sree Ramakrishna Paramahansa on the 11th instant, at 9 p.m., in the Samaja Hall.

SARASWAT BRAHMIN SEVA SANGH.

Under the auspices of the above Sangh the following functions are to be performed on Saturday, the 12th instant, being Dasara day:—(1) Programme of Samarth Vyam Mandir, Dadar; (2) Lecture by Mr. S. N. Kanvinde, on the "Life of Bakshi Bahaddar Jiwaba Dada Kerkar; (3) The programme of singing by Mr. Moreshwar Ramrao Sanggiri; (4) Similanghan. (5) The grand programme of singing by Pro. Krishnarao Tendulkar. Pro. Rao. Master Ratnakar and others at 10 p.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY "G" WARD D. C. C.

B. P. C. C. ELECTION FROM "G" WARD.

Altogether 19 nominations have been received for 11 seats in the B. P. C. C. from this Ward. The election will therefore take place as announced earlier, on Sunday (13th inst.).

Polling Places:—"G" Ward D. C. C. office, Dadar.

Polling Places:—Kanti Building, Lady Harding Road, Mantuga (B. B.).

Polling Places Hasam Building, 2nd floor, Lower Parel (B. B.).

Polling Time:—8 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI

A Wonderful Tonic Restorative.

This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees Ten only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
RAJKOT (Kathiawar).

Stocked by Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

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It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.

Excellent prospects to Agents:

For particulars please write to:—
J. I. MEHTA,
Manager

72-76, Apollo St., Bombay

MR. KHADILKAR IN SABARMATI JAIL.

—:o:—

MILK SUPPLY TEMPORARILY CUT OFF.

Mr. K. P. Khadilkar, who is serving his term of imprisonment in Sabarmati Jail was interviewed recently by his son and some members of the Editorial Staff of 'Nawa Kal". Mr. Khadilkar's health has improved, though there is no increase in his weight. For some days past, his milk-supply has been stopped, but the Jail Superintendent assured the visitors that it will be soon restored. The play "Savitri" that Mr. Khadilkar is writing for Gandharva Natak Mandali has been nearly written. Mr. Khadilkar is expected to be released by the end of the year.

IN AID OF SIND AND ASSAM FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

—:o:—

TO-NIGHT'S SPECIAL SHOW AT THE IMPERIAL CINEMA.

At the Imperial Cinema, tonight, a special show will given at 9 p.m., the proceeds of which will be given to the Assam Flood Relief Fund, through Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal and the Sind Flood Relief Fund through Pohoomul Brothers.

ASSAM-BENGAL RELIEF.

—:o:—

BOMBAY BENGALEES' CONTRIBUTION.

The Secretary of the Bombay Bengalees' Assam-Bengal Flood Relief Committee sends the following for publication:—

The Committee of the Assam-Bengal Flood Relief Fund (raised by the Bengalis of Bombay) have made over the balance of their collections amounting to Rs. 93 to the Ramkrishna Mission Flood Relief Fund, in addition to Rs. 140 previously contributed thereto. The total collections made by the above Committee amount to Rs. 735-4-0 which have been distributed as follows:

Congress Flood Relief Committee, Calcutta:—	
1st instalment	Rs. 200-0-0
2nd instalment	Rs. 300-0-0
Cost of draft, transmission charges, etc. Rs.	2-4-0
Ramkrishna Mission Flood Relief Fund:—	
1st instalment	Rs. 140-0-0
2nd instalment	Rs. 93-0-0
	Rs. 735-4-0

CHOLERA IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

—:o:—

Writing on October 8, the Director of Public Health says:—

"The situation for the last two days is as follows:—

In the Presidency proper, West Khandesh district reports 8 cases and 4 deaths and Nasik 35 attacks and 8 deaths. Dhulia town returns 3 cases and 3 deaths and Malegaon one case.

In Sind, Karachi district reports 52 cases and 24 deaths, Hyderabad 2 attacks and 2 deaths and Nawabshah 2 cases and 3 deaths. The report for Shahadadpur town is one attack and 2 deaths."

TRIBUTES TO THE LATE PROF. PARANJPYE.

—:o:—

SUGGESTION TO REMOVE BAN ON HIS WRITINGS.

Under the auspices of the Maharashtra Sahitya Parishad, Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya and the Vangmaya Seva Mandal a meeting was held on Tuesday evening, at the Sharada-Mandira to record grief at the passing away of Prof. S. M. Paranjpye, the premier literateur and leader of Maharashtra. Mr. J. R. Gharpure, Principal, Poona Law College, presided.

A RARE LITERARY GEM.

Mr. P. V. Kane, in porposing a resolution setting out the services Prof. Paranjpye had rendered and paying a glowing tribute to his qualities, said that during the last hundred years, there was none who could write and speak the chaste Marathi, full of humour, bantour, similes metraphors allegory and other literary embellishments. Nor was it expected that for a long time, the void created by the passing away of this versatile genius could easily be filled meeting was held were not concerned with matters other than educational and literary. He, however, expressed agreement with Mr. Khadilkar in all he had said. Mr. Altekar then narrated a few reminiscences of Prof. Paranjpye and pointed out that his old paper "Kal" was once so popular that it had practically eclipsed "Kesari" even when Tilak was living and going strong. The resolution was then passed, all standing.

BAN ON PARANJPYE'S WRITINGS.

Mr. B. G. Kher, who proposed a resolution authorising the President to send the condolence resolution to the family of the deceased said that not many words from him were necessery at that stage. He testified from personal experience to the power of the pen and tonkue that Mr. Paranjpye wielded and said that the rising generation would never get an adequate idea of Mr. Prarnjpye's writings and their power unless they succeed in reading what Government had proscribed. He suggested that an effort should be made by an influential Committee to bring back to life all the life giving writings of Mr. Paranjpye. He said, Mr. Khadilkar's Keechake-vadha was similarly rescued from Government's clutches a few days back and times had now so changed that it might not be very difficult to revive Mr. Paranjpye's writings also.

After the President had said a few words the meeting concluded.

UNBOUNDED LOVE OF POLITICAL LIBERTY.

Mr. Y. K. Khadilkar, son of Mr. K. P. Khadilkar and at present editor "Nawa Kal" in seconding the resolution fully agreed with the previous speaker as to the qualities of head and heart of the great deceased. He however, emphasised that it was not enough to mention Mr. Paranjpye's literary accomplishments alone. The fountain of his inspiration and of all the literary wealth he put forth was, maintained Mr. Khadilkar his unbounded love of political liberty and hatred of the alien rule. Mr. Khadilkar emphasised that all his literary glory was based on this central feature of Mr. Paranjpye's life and career.

POPULARITY OF "KAL."

Prof. M. D. Altekar said that it was only a sense of propriety that led the organisers of the meeting to lay stress on Mr. Parajpye's literary achievements, since the bodies under whose auspices the

Bombay's New Advocates of High Court.

—:o:—

The following candidates have passed the Examination for the office of an Advocate of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, held on the 12th August last and the following two days:—

Nagnath Pandurang Bharade; Jagannath Keshav Bhopatkar; Vishnu Mahadeo Dhamankar; Ganesh Mahadeo Gole; Raghunath Vishnu Gurjar; Gangadhar Narayan Joshi; Venkatesh Subrao Joshi; Shankar Sakharam Kulkarni; Vinayak Vaman Kulkarni; Anant Laxman Patankar; Devidas Krishnaji Patil; Wasudeo Jagannath Phasey; Bhaskar Narayan Prabhu; Rajaram Sitaram Rege; Chandrashankar Durgashankar Rindani; Harilal Fulchand Shah; Chaturlal Popatlal Sheth; Janardan Kashinath Thatte; Chandulal Kalyanji Upadhyaya; Shankar Dhondeo Vaidya; Nyalchand Lakshmichand Vora.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Tuesday.

Lady Sykes visited the Arts and Crafts Exhibition, at the Scottish Mission Industries on Tuesday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay visited Hadapsar and Manjri, on Tuesday.

OMAR KHAYYAM.

THE PHILOSOPHER AND POET OF PERSIA.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Parsi Association Mr. Jamshedji E. Saklatwala gave a discourse on Omar Khayyam at the Hostel, Bismi House Laburnum Road, on Sunday. Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan presided.

In the course of his discourse Mr. Saklatwala said:—

My main object in venturing to bear this responsibility is to see, if even I may not be able to induce some of our country-men to interest themselves more and more in the study of Omar with a feeling of genuine earnestness and devotion; for I feel certain that such a study is well calculated to enable them to understand the real meaning and value of the poetry of Omar which has been grossly misunderstood and misinterpreted not only by some occidental scholars but likewise Indian.

Mis-apprehensions about Omar Khayyam arise more from reading about him than from reading him. So I exhort you to study Omar's poetry in the original to grasp his real philosophy. "Those who envy and calumniate great men" said Blake, "hate God, for there is no other God."

WHO WAS OMAR KHAYYAM?

Each year Omar Khayyam, the astronomer Poet of Persia, a philosopher, a mathematician, a theologian looms larger and larger on the literary horizon of the four continents.

The full name of Omar Khayyam was Ghias-ud-din Abul-Fatha Omar ibn Ibhrahim al-Khayyam.

No less than fifty different languages now lay claim to the translations of the poet's famous Rubaiyat. Amongst these Tamil and Telugu and Oriya and Portuguese, Yiddish and Hebrew, Marathi, Kanadee and Japanese are represented and at no longer period Assamese, Burmese, Hindi and Sanskrit will come to claim their share.

Round Omar Khayyam's name has gathered a storm centre of controversies as to his character, philosophy and religious thought. And though his genius is to-day universally acknowledged by the Oriental scholars in Europe, America, India and Australia many opinions differ as to his personal character, his philosophic teachings and his mathematical importance.

Omar Khayyam is said to have lived a hundred years or more and passed a quiet, idyllic life surrounded by gardens, filled with rose bushes and loving friends regaled by "Nightingale to Nightingale, Answering a bough beyond" a life of serene contentment and high thinking.

Mr. Heron-Allen thinks that every student of Omar reads into this poet's quatrains his own pet philosophy, and interprets him according to his own religious views. To him, Omar was at once a transcendental agnostic and an ornamental pessimist. But to me he is nothing but a true Sufi.

Some one has styled Omar Khayyam "Sultan of Proverbial Philosophers." I, for my part, cannot see my way to offer any apology for the so-called or mis-called "dune sensualite audque-fois revoltante" of Omar as I don't believe at least from a mystical standpoint, there is any passage in the Rubaiyat possessing any materialistic tendency or interpretation. He had no taint of vulgarity, of charlatanism, of insincerity, but the quatrains are marked by simplicity and deptn. by sincerity and truth, by spontaneity and earnestness.

HIS LEARNING.

Omar Khayyam had imbued his mind with Greek philosophy specially of Plato and Aristotle. Hence he tries to trace the ascent of the human soul—our soul—called by some a "fragment of the Eternities"—(the wine cup of inspiration or divine afflatus) from physical love to love of knowledge, and then describes to us the intuition or vision of the highest reality (Allah) that arises out of such an ascent. In this evidently Omar was to a large extent influenced by the Neoplatonic school of thought. It is true that as long as man is mortal and insufficient he shall find no words adequate enough to describe the nature of God. In consequence, the poet or thinker, resorts to symbols to present to his mind the adequate analogical conception of Supreme Reality. By such process of reasoning, and as a natural consequence, he actively realises the significance of this spiritual unity in life and matter. From such a deep religious intuition of God, Omar vividly realised the spirituality of life and matter in the universe. By such a process of an active intuition of the Eternal spirit was Omar led to the love of God and a prayer to him for the moment he enters into such a meditative mood that his self realises its self-lesseness and pours itself into "the unity of the eternal self, consciousness of God." Thus one comes to choose to name Omar in the words of Plato as "a spectator of all time and existence."

UNITY OF GOD.

Omar, as I have stated before, was to a very great extent a nature-mystic, for he derived and caught his inspiration from the external world as several of his quatrains point out and philosophised about it.

The above consideration leads me to the question and argument of the Unity of God which Amir Khushrao has well and tersely expressed in

"Man to shudam, to man Shudi, man
Jan Shudam, to tan shudi
Ta kas ne guiad baad azin man
diagaram to digari."

(I am 'Thou', Thou art me, I am thy Soul, Thou art my body. Let none, therefore say, I am not 'Thou' and 'Thou' art not 'Me') This idea of the unity of God can well be made clear to a general understanding from the following extracts of anecdotes.

OMAR AS A MAN OF THE WORLD AND A SCHOLAR.

Omar felt himself perfectly happy in his garden house surrounded with the astrolabe, a large collection of manuscripts of the philosophers who had preceded him, charts and geometrical drawings and he showed Spinozaic indifference to wealth or power. He passed his days in devotion and contemplation directed towards the love of God. To love God is to live in God. Omar had subdued his passions and based his conduct in life on reason. Not unlike Spinoza he believed life in God to be the best and the most perfect life, because it is the most reasonable, the happiest, the fullest; in a word, it gave him more 'being' than any other life, and most completely satisfied the fundamental desire which constitutes our essence. In the simplicity of life that he led he sought nothing but the esteem of the humble and the meek. He attached himself to piety and lived a peaceful and tranquil life. O. K. was often haunted by:—

"Those obstinate questionings
Of sense and outward things.
Blank misgivings of a creature
Moving about in world's not realised."

—Questionings that are insoluble, but also inevitable.

It is urged by several writers that Omar was a hedonist, one given up to the pleasures of the flesh. His was not an impatient soul given up to soba, and tears and terrors. His philosophy can well be summarised in the words uttered by Spinoza, "Yes, He emphatically asserted, "it is the part of a wise man to use the things of this life and enjoy them as much as possible, to recruit himself by a temperate and appetising diet; to charm his senses with the perfume and the brilliant verdure of plants; and even adorn his attire, to enjoy music, games, spectacles, and all the amusements that a man can bestow upon himself without detriment to himself."

NICOLAS ON OMAR.

J. B. Nicolas in his preface to his edition of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, (Prose Translation in French) spoke of Khayyam, as a man of a sweet and modest nature, was rather given to the contemplation of divine things than to the pleasures of worldly life. This tendency and the kind of study he cultivated made him a mystic poet, a philosopher at once skeptical and fatalistic, a sufi. When Nizam-ul-Mulk asked Omar: "What do you demand of me?" and he said: "I only ask, that I may enjoy the revenues of my native village. I am a sufi and not ambitious; if you accede to my request, I could under my paternal roof, far from the inseparable fetters of the things of this world, cultivate poesy, which delights my soul, and peaceably contemplate the works of the Creator, which is acceptable to my mind."

(To Be Continued.)

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—:o:—

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—:o:—

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The Bombay Chronicle
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1929.

LEAGUE AGAINST MULLAISM.

It is one of the most hopeful signs of the times that a number of institutions are being started in this country with the object of liberalising or rationalising men's social or religious beliefs and usages. There were a few institutions like this in the past, but they were then much distrusted. But now they are growing in number as well as in popularity. Leagues for the abolition of caste, for raising the social status of women, for reforming priesthood, and even for the popularisation of a universal ethical religion are only a few of the types of the new institutions. By no means the least significant of these is the recently started League against Mullaism. The founders of this League have just published a manifesto explaining clearly its aims and objects. They explain "Mullaism" to mean "that mentality and attitude of mind which grows out of short-sightedness, narrow-mindedness, mental slavery, blind submission, inertness, fanaticism, and intolerance and which has been tinged with self-made religiosity." This definition, they add, comprehends also the mentality of "all those Moulvis, Pirs, Faquirs and other so-called religious leaders whose mentality and attitude of mind are based on 'Mullaism' and who thus mislead the Muslims in the name of religion and keep them away from progress and solidarity." It is to be noted that the League is not against the Mullas or Moulvis as such or against all the Mullas but against the baneful mentality described above, wherever found. Evidently, here is a bold attempt to reform the class of Mullas so as to make them true ministrants of true religion. The truest reform would, of course, be to abolish priesthood itself for it is an institution not sanctioned by the teaching of the Arabian Prophet.

The objects of the League, correctly understood, are most commendable. But some difficulty still remains in distinguishing religion from religiosity. To tell the one from the other some positive test is necessary, and a safe test, to our mind, is Reason. Nothing should be accepted as true religion which is repugnant to recognised dictates of Reason, however much it may be sanctified by old custom or older dogmas. Take, for instance, the custom of child marriages. It is recognised to be repugnant to one's sense of reason, justice or humanity. But there are some who defend it as being enjoined or permitted by old scriptures. What has the League to say about the custom or a law against it? We know of at least one Muslim paper which supports the League and yet most irrationally objects to the application of the Sarda Act to the Muslims. Maulana Mahomed Ali, who, in spite of his being a No-Changer, went to the extent of petitioning to the Viceroy to withhold his assent to the Bill,—fortunately without any effect—is more unreasonable. He condemns child marriages, but condemns the Act against them more, not because Islam enjoins child marriages but because, forsooth, according to him Islam does not condemn them. The absence of any provision in Islam as regards the minimum age for marriage is easily explained. Islam strictly forbids every course of action that is repugnant to Reason and, therefore, the absence of any provision in regard to age for marriage means only this that the age should be fixed according to dictates of Reason. His talk of the Islamic Personal Law being in danger is, therefore, fatuous and ill-fits with the true teachings of Islam and with the conspicuous fact that in Turkey and Egypt more drastic laws than ours have existed for years without ruffling the Maulanas there and do not seem to have in any way jeopardised Islam. But obscurantism does not listen to reason. Some prominent Muslims have seriously and openly suggested that all those Muslim members of the Legislature who supported the Sarda Bill should be excommunicated with bell, book and candle. Who can now deny the need for Leagues against Mullaism as defined above? That this suggestion about "excommunication" should have been made shows how little those Muslims who have raised the convenient cry of "Religion in danger" themselves know of Islam which recognises conduct as the only test of a true Muslim and Reason as the only guide for his conduct. So long, therefore, as a Muslim conducts himself according to the dictates of Reason, no number of "Fatwas" issued from "Maulanas" and "Mullahs" can affect or frighten him.

THE ARTFUL DODGER.

The statement issued by the members of the East African Deputation now in India on the report submitted by the Colonial Office investigator, Sir Samuel Wilson, is, indeed, very opportune. It brings out in clear relief the purpose of this Whitehall emissary, the methods he adopted in feeling the ground for the recommendation of a policy of divide-and-rule and the object of procrastination his masters had at heart when they sent him out. Their successors at Downing Street, the MacDonald Government, will be well advised in inviting the Indian Deputation when it seeks to interview them in London to make a full and frank statement of the Indian case and to accord to it very sympathetic consideration. We say so advisedly, because in the memorandum to the Government of India the Deputation has put the case of the Indian community with such a studied moderation that in the wholesome anxiety to state the position judicially and dispassionately it has referred only in guarded language to the serious menace that awaits the Indian community in East Africa if the Labour Government are impressed by the artful suggestions thrown out by Sir Samuel Wilson.

The analysis the Deputation makes of the Wilson memorandum in its statement and the supplementary remarks which follow it clearly exposes the work of the artful dodger from the Colonial Office. He evaded skilfully grappling with the real issue. His concern was how to placate the White settlers and he hoped also to sow seeds of disunion among the Indian community. His report conveys a suggestion to the Imperial Government that if properly manoeuvred the Indian community would be politically divided in its demands and his alternative schemes for the "reform" of the Kenya Legislature are a clear indication of his hope that if, any one of them were accepted by the Imperial Government, the moderate-minded Indians would succumb to the temptation of accepting nomination and a legislative machine could be set up in which the minority of Whites would be in the position of enjoying a permanent political majority over other "immigrant communities". As regards the native interests, they are, of course, to be preserved through nominated Whites. Fortunately for the Indian community the Wilson game has been seen through and the Indian community in East Africa has condemned the report tooth and nail. It is the duty of the Government of India not to play the suspicious role of "judge-advocates" in this urgent issue but to stand by the Indian community in East Africa in its just demands.

THE CLIMATE AND THE VOTER.

A motion was carried in the Bombay Legislative Council on Tuesday petitioning H. E. the Governor that he should have regard to the inclemency of weather conditions which bear hardly on the mofussil voter when elections are held in summer and monsoon time and that he should, therefore, fix a period after the monsoon as the most suitable time for the Council elections. This very solicitous regard for the alleged hardships of the rural voter was suspect in the eyes of a number of Nationalist members of the Council who naturally connected it with a desire to induce the Council to agree in another form to a motion which that body rejected at a previous session, the motion which requested the Governor to extend the life of the present Council. Evidently the announcement recently made by Government that they would notify the date of the next general election after the report of the Simon Commission had been published, heartened the "co-operating" elements in the Council and induced them suddenly to discover how troublesome it was for the rural voter to go to the polls in summer and during the rains. It is, indeed, curious that so long this sympathy for the masses remained in abeyance. But would it not have remained dormant had there been no question of reconnoitering for favourable position after the publication of the Simon Seven's report?

REVIVAL OR REFORM?

Mr. Syam Sunder Chakravarti, the veteran patriot and journalist of Bengal, has done one more service to his country by writing "My Mother's Picture," which purports to be "an attempt to get at the Hindu spirit in connection with the Mayo Challenge." The book is a reply to Miss Mayo's "Slaves of the Gods." The author thinks that many of the attempts made by Indians to refute Miss Mayo's allegations "in fact do not assail the fundamental position taken up by Miss Mayo; to tell the truth these reformers are practically in agreement with Miss Mayo's position." His own book is a retort direct to Miss Mayo, written from the standpoint not of the "semi-Westernised reformer" but of the Hindu revivalist who feels that "the evils to which Miss Mayo refers and worse—in so far as they exist—are really the outcome not of the orthodox Hindu creed but of a fall from that creed." These evils, says the author, "can only end if India recovers her ancient ideals and lives her ancient culture again." The whole book is an eloquent plea for a proper and sympathetic understanding of the true Hindu ideals The difference between a sane revivalist and a sane reformer is more imaginary than real. The constructive proposals of revival suggested by Mr. Chakravarti are not far different from those urged by the moderate Hindu reformer. Every Hindu will find his book stimulating and instructive, be he of the orthodox or the reform school of thought. If things are bettered, it does not matter much whether it is done in the name of revival or reform.

QUARREL IN THE INDIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

INDIAN TOPICS BY AIR MAIL.

(BY SUNDER KABADI.)

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Once again to revert to the doings of the Indian Central Committee, the London correspondent of the "Statesman" did not err in stating that there exists a feeling of bitterness amongst some of the members and their Chairman. Recent events, as they are gossiped in political circles here, indicate that what looked to be a matter of insignificance has in reality developed into a wider breach between at least four members and the Chairman, it is now freely stated that the prophecy of Sir Sankaran Nair will be fulfilled in a greater measure in the productions of more reports than the members themselves. The fact is this. Mr. Kikabhoy Premchand prior to his departure for India had his report submitted. No one need be told that since the author of the report was assisted by two Englishmen, one, an ex-editor of an Anglo-Indian paper in Bombay and the other an English man associated with the East India Association, this document is of a reactionary character. Apart from this, there is an interesting story connected with its submission, which reveals that Mr. Kikabhoy desired that his precious panacea for India's ills should be handed over direct to the Viceroy in India. Accordingly, he brought over to 6 Clement Inn, the offices of the Committee, a sealed envelope with instructions to the Secretary to accept it for the purposes of forwarding it to the Simla Satrap. Of course, Mr. Taylor refused to accept any document which could not be seen by the Chairman. As an inevitable consequence, Mr. Premchand submitted his report to the Chairman. About the other members of the Committee, as has been previously stated there is not the ghost of a chance for a joint report seeing the light of the day within the stipulated period. The time has arrived when some one has to settle the baby quarrel in the Committee. The Chairman seems to have been treating some of the members as kiddies only fit to hold the baby soother offered by him. He wants them to consider the draft report prepared by the Secretariat under his guidance and there are at least four members who feel offended at what they consider the insult hurled by the Chairman in not accepting their resolution to appoint a sub-committee to draft the report. Day after day these members are endeavouring to find a solution for the present breach and to restore harmony between themselves and the Chairman. But the latter is determined come what may to have his say carried in the Committee. In the first place, he had adjourned the sittings of the Committee "sine die" and suddenly called a meeting for Wednesday last. At this meeting, the members realised that there was no effort on the part of the Chairman to reconcile matters, but contrary to their expectation they were subjected to still worse treatment, since the Chairman refused to admit any motion proposed by them. If they asked for the adjournment of the meeting, he flatly told them they were not in order. The Committee met once again this morning when a further humiliating spectacle was enacted, inasmuch as the Chairman refused to allow the motion relating to a vote of no confidence in the Chair. He insisted on proceeding with the work of considering the secretariat draft report but the aggrieved members stoutly challenged the document being in order since it was not drafted by any member of the Committee. Sir Sankaran,

(Continued on page 9.)

OUR INFALLIBLE TCHINOVNIKS.

THE GOONDA ACT—AND AFTER.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—One thing about the "Goonda" Act—passed by those in a position to command immunity from its operation against themselves, their propagandists and other friends—that I like is that it assumes in our Commissioner of Police, aided and advised by his white and coloured staff, a holy infallibility without burdening him with such degrading appendages as "His Holiness," "His Grace" &c.

The treatment accorded by British Parliament to the revisions in the Prayer Book decided upon after years of hard labour by "His Grace" the Archbishop of Canterbury and his co-workers reveals the existence of relations between the British electors and their servants—the Lords Spiritual—which (relations) are different from those created between our Police officer and those certifiable by him as "Goondas" finally and without fear of correction

What I do not like about this whole "Goonda" business at the moment is the spread of that contagious feeling of "holy infallibility" among other servants of His Britannic Majesty in our midst. The following "notice" is suspected to have been issued without consulting importing firms or their suppliers at "Home" or abroad:—

New Custom House,
Bombay, 30th Sept., 1929.

NOTICE.

Subject:—Locally made invoices —Checking of—Rupee values —Exchange rate.

Importing firms presenting locally prepared invoices for the check with the original invoices, are hereby informed that they should, in future, as far as possible show in the local invoice the value in the same currency as in the original. In cases in which a local invoice is prepared to show rupee values, the importing firm should show in the local invoice the rate of exchange at which the foreign currency in the original invoice has been converted by it into rupees.

Sd.| T. A. STEWART,
Collector of Customs.
2-10-29.

S. G. K.

You will note that our worthy Collector of Customs would like all importing firms within his jurisdiction to do business with their buyers on condition of divulging their costs "as far as possible" in their (importing firms') invoices for such buyers i.e., in the local invoices. The Bombay dealers would know the costs to their various suppliers (the importing firms) of the same goods sold by exporters to different firms sometimes at different prices for varying considerations. No predecessor of our present Collector of Customs, since I have been in business, has been in the enjoyment of this feeling of "holy infallibility". I wish the "Goonda" Act—the progenitor of this feeling—an early exit by the fastest transport.—Yours, &c.

BADMASH.

Notes of the Day

Root Trouble.

Mr. MacDonald declared with great histrionic effect before the American Legislature "What is this bother about parity? Parity! Take it!" The generous gesture of so accommodating a British Premier as Mr. MacDonald will be loudly acclaimed in America, but when the Five-Power Conference meets in December next and questions of all-round naval disarmament are discussed, it will not be easy to surcharge the debates with the electric force of emotionalism. The British Note inviting the French, Italian and Japanese Governments to participate in the Conference states *inter alia* that Britain and America will adhere to their attitude in regard to the desirability of the total abolition of the submarine. This very question of the elimination of the submarine as a war weapon is one of the root troubles at naval disarmament conferences. If Britain and America can persuade France and Italy in particular that submarine should be taboo as a war weapon considerable progress can be expected at the December Conference.

Suspicious.

A Conference was held on Tuesday at Caxton Hall, London, called the "Women of India" Conference. A Reuter's message laments that although four resolutions on the agenda were passed with "comfortable majorities", Indians present at the Conference solidly opposed them. When those who know where the shoe pinches are opposed to suggestions for reforming their own lot, it may be presumed that those suggestions must not have been made by the reformers, anxious in this case to better the lot of "women of India" in a purely altruistic spirit. The Conference discussed the question of women's educational and health services and "other schemes of social reform in India." As Miss Eleanor Rathbone, M.P., was the guiding spirit of the Conference, the Indian opposition to the resolutions in regard to the imposition of various schemes of social reform and the importation of British feminine talent to "serve" poor India in the medical field was only to be expected. The lady's activities in this connection are "Mayoish".

Welcome Move.

A London correspondent reports in his latest despatch by the air-mail that the Indian students in Great Britain have decided to establish a Central Association of their own. Sir Muhamad Habibullah has been requested by the organisers of this welcome and very opportune move to unite the Indian student community in Great Britain in one federation to inaugurate the Central Association on the 12th instant. The Association will be established with some constructive work already to the credit of its organisers because on the day of its inauguration a directory compiling the multifarious activities of the Indian students abroad is to be issued. Students from Egypt, and other Eastern countries have their central associations in England and on the Continent, and in Germany the Indian students too have a central organisation. In certain interested quarters in England where the great idea is "to safeguard the Indian student from perils," particularly political perils, this "autonomous" activity on the part of the Indian student community in Great Britain will hardly be relished. However, such self-constituted trustees should realise that their days are definitely over.

All The Same.

Uncle: "Now, I'll teach you how to milk the cow."

Niece (from city): "Oh, uncle, I'm afraid of cows. Couldn't I learn on the calf?"

MEN BEHIND NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

'Who's Who' Of The Workers.

On an occasion like the Shastipurti celebration of Gandhi, an estimate of his contribution to world progress is only to be measured by the foci of work and men that he has brought into being. A great man's service is not so much the work he does, as the centres of work he creates. It is thus that we are reminded in India of great institutions like the Sodepur Ashram with Satish Babu as its head, the Ashram at Comilla under the guidance of Dr. Profulla Ghosh, Gandhi Seva Sangham founded by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj with a band of 24 workers at centres all over India, the movement for the spread of Hindi in South India with Harihar Sharma and Satyanarayana at the helm, the Gautami Satyagraha Ashram founded by Dr. Subrahmanyam on his own initiative; the Sabarmati Ashram at Olavakodu, Palghat and above all the Guzerat Vidyapith and the great Udyoga Mandir at Sabarmati. As for men we have in our midst Desabhakta Venkatappayya and Deshpande Gangadhara Row, Satis Chandra Das Gupta and Rajagopalachari, Babu Rajendra Prasad and Vallabhbhai J. Patel and a host of friends too numerous to mention. These individuals and institutions have been carrying on their work in a most unostentatious and unobstrusive way. Several of them had given up their occupations and run out of their little fortunes. They have made themselves the Bhikkus of the Buddhistic cult, but not with the privilege of returning to their "gurhast" life as the Bhikkus have Gandhi, or for that matter, any leader, in a country can succeed only in the measure in which his gospel spreads, his cult is imbibed, his lieutenants are loyal to his teachings and the sacrifices enjoined by him are accepted with readiness and good cheer. We claim for the persons and "pratishtapans" we have categorized these virtues—we doubt not—with no risk of being contradicted.

SETH JAMNALAL BAJAJ.

With many modesty becomes as much a weakness as self-advertisement. But Sethjee's modesty is of the unassailable type. He is not merely modest but meek and meekness avoids publicity and the limelight as much as the tubercle-baciles. But meekness builds up character unlike its fellow which destroys the tissues. Sethjee is a child who has always a smiling face but possesses a mature judgment and is filled with grim determination. He is always on the move and carries on indefatigable propaganda, here on Khaddar, there, on Hindi, and elsewhere on untouchability. He does not take part in debates but they have infinite fascination for him for he knows who is who and which is which. His compliments are like his smiles sweet in their character and unobtrusive in their expression. His head and shoulders taller than most other Congress men and is easily marked in a crowd, but the simplicity of his bearing fills one with doubt, whether he is the Sethjee that has donated lakhs, shed a title, built schools, led the Satyagraha movement in Nagpur and is the right hand of "Gandhi."

VALLABHBHAI J. PATEL.

It is seldom that two brothers joke at each other's expense. But if you go to Vallabhbhai or Vithalbhai almost the first thing that strikes you is the free and easy manner and the almost derisive tones in which they speak of each other. But any one can see behind this raillery there is silent appreciation of one anothers work and worth. One does not know when Vallabhbhai is serious and many a congressman has been befooled by him by the open and unabashedly patent manner in which on occasions Vallabhbhai spoke contemptuously of Gandhi. When in the last Calcutta Congress Vallabhbhai preached that this man deserves a "defeat" not a few of the younger friends took him at his work. Vallabhbhai is the most mischievous man in the Congress even as his brother is the most destructive force in it. He is the only man who dares to joke most cynically in the presence of Gandhi and no one enjoys it more than Gankhi himself Vallabhbhai has distinguished himself both in the Nagpur Satyagraha and in the Bardoli campaign. His achievements are yet to be greater than those in the past. He has the honour of declining the Presidentship of the Congress virtually twice and one of these days he will be at its head.

BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD.

Some of the most energetic men in the world have been asthmatics. Rajendra Babu is one such. They all you with infinite pity for their suffering. But it is only the others that suffer for them not they. For their part they are full of vitality, whim and vigour. Like the rest of others Rajendra Babu has the infinite capacity for work, unostentatious manners, a remarkable power of presentation and carries great influence in his Province and with the rest of Hindi speaking population in India. The music of his Hindi is enriched by the sweetness of his silvery voice, while the force of his speeches is argumented by the directness of his arguments. He is one of those who have steadily been labouring for the cause of the downtrodden from the days of Champaran up to the present moment—many an advocate who has given up his calling has shed a tear for his profession. But Rajendra Babu is one that did not give even a thought to it after he had once given it up. He is one of the recognized arbitrators of the All-India Congress Committee and his award in the South Indian dispute about Congress funds has, apart from being a monument of judicial balance and penetration, filled everybody to the utmost satisfaction. It falls to the lot of the few judges to be praised by both the parties. Rajendra Babu has earned this unique prize.

DR. P. C. RAY.

Some are great in the sudden sacrifices that they make. Others are greater in the eternal life of sacrifice that they live. Dr. P. C. Ray is one such. Perhaps he is the only such man in India Dr. Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore has shed his knighthood but lives in luxury. Gandhi has given up his all but was a grahasta in his own day. Dr. P. C. Ray is a life long Brahmachari wedded to the ideals of celibacy and service, rich in heart but poor in purse, for he has shared his abundant earnings with every body that he came across. His outstanding merit is that he is one of the people. He does not seek to elevate the downtrodden but levels himself down to their level. He is of them and is always with them and this accounts for his bias for khaddar, for which he has done more service than any other single individual.

C. R.

It is difficult to say whether Mr. Rajagopalachary is better known as C. R. or as the man with the long nose having black glasses above and white teeth below. It is equally difficult to say whether C. R. is better known as the founder of the Tiruchengudu Asram or the Protagonist of the Prohibition cult. Not less difficult is the task of one that is called upon to appraise Achariar as a stratagist on the one hand or as an evangelist on the other. The genius of C. R. is versatile and luckily he too is an asthmatic who requires neither food by day nor sleep by night. His energies as well as interests are unbounded. His sacrifices are pure and undefiled. He has spent his last pie and is adrift in the world. He is the one man in India who has successfully copied Gandhi's style, trenchent and telling and terse. His great achievement has been his aloofness from the politics of South India. For this is no small matter for a South Indian Brahmin Vaishnava, lawyer, politician.

DESAPANDAY AND DESABHAKTA.

In recalling the early days of Non-Co-operation one cannot help recalling these two names "together." Andhra and Karnataka are not far remote from each other. They are united by a kinship of language and culture by the measure in which intellect and emotion are balanced against each other. Desabhakta gave up his practice in 1914 and led the way to Non-Co-operation. Desapanday was one of the stalwart exponents of the movement and continues to be the stoutest votary thereof. Both are rich in years as they are ripe in wisdom. Each is the undoubted leader of his province. Neither shrinks from any sacrifice in the cause of the country and both old as they are are like the well-known war horses ever ready to pounce and neigh on hearing the beating of the war drums.

DOCTORS SATIS BABU AND PROFULLA GOSH.

There are men who not merely love modesty but fight against publicity. The meekness of such men is aggressive. It would not tolerate the least encroachment upon its privacy. Only the lovers of Khaddar and the craft know that there is a man called Satis Babu. His shaven pate gives him a monastic look. He carries with him a religious gaze. The monastery of this monk is at Sodepur, ten miles away from Calcutta, to which there is a train always every five minutes. Satis Babu has carried on great researches in the arts of printing and dyeing and his talents as a chemist are as responsible for the upgrowth of the Sodepur School as much as the Bengal Pharmaceautical work. The Khadi Pratishtan is his creation and the names of Doctors of Satis Babu and Profulla Gosh will for ever be associated with the development of Khaddar in Bengal.

MAHADEV DESAI.

There are people who would not themselves submit to analysis and would defy you to say whether they are asetics or householders. Men of sedate temper are of the jovial kind. If there are many such men, Mahadev Bhai is one of them. We have always been accustomed to think of him as a young man. It was therefore painful to see him developing a bald head like a clergyman. This young friend has last grown old not merely in years but in wisdom and experience. His opportunities for self-education have been unique, for he has spent the best part of his years with Gandhi. He has been able to share his work without his worry. He had been a member of the Satyagraha Ashram, is now the head of the Udyoga Mandir. To one that has visited the Sabarmati institution then and now, the change must be evident. From Sanyas to Samsar, Mahadev Bhai is a silent worker and a still more silent writer of eminence and reputation. He has been an ardeat desciple of Gandhi but let himself go like Motilal and Lajapat Rai and in Company with George Joseph at the time of Bardoli retreat. He wrote a sixteen page letter protesting but he has lived to learn. He is one of the principal factors in the making up of the modern Bardoli; and the unobtrusive services he has rendered have set the tone for the huge work that lies in the field for the settlement of the country's land problem.—"Janmabhumi."

—:o:—

A RADIO NUISANCE.

—:o:—

To The Editor of 'The Chronicle.'

Sir,—With the loud beat of drums, the blessings of the Radio were announced to us in Bombay. But these blessings have been positively converted into unhealthy and most annoying results to most of us. The Radio may have broadcast music to the delight of several. But at the same time the number of sufferers have been equally large if not preponderating. Take the example of one who has installed a Radio set in one's house, with considerable number of neighbours around. If this "zealous devote" of music who has fine music imparted to him by means of the Radio shows more than the ordinary and normal love for music, then surely upon all the neighbours in the vicinity are inflicted ever-recurring sounds emitted from the Radio, unto a point of sheer disgust and nuisance. If this "devotee" of music persists in asserting his or her (if it is 'her," it would be more terrible) rights to do whatever he or she likes, within the premises of his or her own quarters, then may God spare the delicate senses of all the neighbours around! There are some who simply delight in annoying their neighbours by keeping open their Radio sets from the very commencement of the Radio hours in the mornings till late in the night up to 11 o'clock. This state of affairs is indeed intolerable and there is a limit to this reckless indulging in so frivolous a game.

As one deeply interested in music myself, I must state that these perpetual offenders of all aesthetic and delicate senses, who take infinite pleasure in disturbing and irritating their neighbours at all hours of the day ceaselessly, do not in the least show genuine love for music but worship the Muse in a coarse and vulgar fashion. The beauties of music are universal and must appeal to all, lest they lose all their charms. Music may thus be proved to be a great blessing as well as a necessary or inevitable evil, by these vulgar worships of the goddess of Music.

I wish that something is done to put a stop to this growing and ever-increasing evil. Every Radio-set installer must have a due sense of responsibility and duty towards the neighbours. If this responsibility is violated, then there would be almost a state of chaos. It is for the Radio Company to move in the matter and put a stop to their clients being so great a source of trouble to others. Are the instruments that pass off the musical sounds so bad as to cause all this unpleasantness? Or are the signals properly given? The sooner this pest of the Radio-set installers inflicting daily tortures on their neighbours is removed, the better it would be for all concerned, especially in the interests of true Music itself.—Yours, etc.,

DISGUSTED.

ASSEMBLY BOMB CASE.

—:o:—

Appeal in Punjab High Court.

BHAGAT SINGH TO ARGUE HIS CASE?

LAHORE, Oct. 9.

It is understood that an appeal had been filed by Bhagat Singh and Dutt of the Lahore "Conspiracy" case against their conviction and sentence of transportation for life, in what is known as the Assembly Bomb case, to be heard at the High Court in the course of the next fortnight.

The "Tribune" also understands that Bhagat Singh has applied to the High Court through the Jail authorities to allow him to argue his appeal himself.—Free Press.

LEAGUE AGAINST IMPERIALISM EXPELS MAXTON.

—:o:—

Full Details of His Refusal To Carry Out Work.

By Air Mail.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Last Tuesday the Executive Committee of the British Section of the League Against Imperialism resolved to expel James Maxton, M.P., from membership of the League "in view of his refusal to carry out the League's work according to the decisions of the Executive Committee of the British Section."

The British Section has issued a statement calling attention to the written declaration read by Maxton at the League's world congress at Krankfort last July.

MAXTON'S PLEDGE.

In the course of this declaration Maxton accepted "the duty of pointing out and opposing strongly the imperialist policy of the Labour Government. I pledge myself, and those associated with me, to the League to carry out this duty, openly and fearlessly, recognising that the pursuance of an imperialist policy by the Labour Government constitutes the most deadly menace to the interests of the oppressed masses of the colonies."

On September 3 the London District Committee of the League passed a resolution nothing that "the 'New Leader' has supported the Labour Government's imperialist policy in Egypt, and has come out in support of the crushing of the Arab revolt in Palestine. This committee, therefore, demands that Comrade Maxton should make his position clear to the members of the League."

REFUSAL TO PUBLISH.

This resolution was duly communicated to Maxton on September 4, and, Maxton remaining silent, was followed on September 10 by a telegram from the Executive Committee (Maxton not having been present at the meeting), asking him whether he would arrange for the immediate publication of his Frankfort statement in the "New Leader." His reply was the one word, "No."

The telegram was amplified by a letter, in reply to which Maxton wrote that he had no intention of going back on his Frankfort statement, but gave no pledge of publication, and said he would not be "bullied, harassed, and pestered."

He state that he would not attend the next Executive meeting. A further letter was sent him urging him to attend in view of the grave situation in Palestine, Egypt, and India, but without avail.

After a full discussion the resolution of expulsion was therefore passed.

DEATH UNDER MYSTERIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.

—:o:—

Ghastly Tragedy In Ferozepur.

LAHORE, Oct. 9.

Information has been received here from Ferozepore of a ghastly tragedy which occured in the village of Piruwala where six persons met with sudden death under mysterious circumstances.

It is reported that some villagers in the process of preparing hemp fibre, used the water of an old, deserted well. It appears that decomposition and subsequent chemical reaction had created a stifling atmosphere in the well which changed the water into some caustic or poisonous acid. When one of the men got down into the well to take out a sheaf of hemp plant, he is reported to have cried out that his body was burning. On hearing the cry, five of his companions hastened to his rescue, and decended into the well one by one, and all failed to return, as it is stated that they all met with instantaneous death as soon as they reached the bottom of the well. The seventh man who decended to save his companions, being more cautious, had only his body blistered, wherever it touched the water. After this no one else had the courage to repeat the experiment any more, and even the six corpses were taken out of the well only when they began to float.—Free Press.

CARRY MESSAGE OF SWADESHI.

—:o:—

Prof. Puntambekar's Advice To Students.

PATNA, Oct. 8.

Presiding over the Twenty second session of the Beharee Students' Conference held at Bhagalpur Prof. S. V. Puntambekar of the Benares Hindu University in the course of his address said:

"Your education is to-day controlled and organised by the State which does not take in your actual conditions of life. Therefore, a student cannot be said to have completed his training moral and intellectual in a present day educational institution which aim mainly at success in examinations. Therefore, the head of the institution must find out opportunities of wider study, training and work in the surrounding movements of reform.

"The Government being an alien one, does not foster national education and so the citizens themselves must make arrangements to train the future citizens of India properly and infuse in them a national spirit.

The speaker then dwelt with the duties of students and exhorted them to remove the great mass of ignorance lying in their immediate neighbourhood and to devote themselves to rooting out all social evils which alone would lead to a sound political awakening of the masses.

Concluding, the speaker laid emphasis on the importance of Swadeshism in all national requirements and asked the students to carry the message of Swadeshi into every nook and corner of the country.—Free Press.

SHAH ON INSPECTION TOUR

—:o:—

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Teheran.—The Shah left Teheran via Kermanshah and Kurdistan on a tour of inspection to Tabriz, whence he will return by new motor road via Astara, Pahlevi and Astarabad.—Reuter.

CALICUT FLOODED.

—:o:—

DAMAGE TO STANDING CROPS.

CALICUT, Oct. 8.

For the last few days, there have been heavy showers throughout the district. From yesterday onwards, it has been raining almost continuously. In Calicut the streets are all flooded and considerable difficult is experienced in regulating traffic. This untimely rainfall is highly injurious to the standing crops.—Free Press.

(Continued from column 7)

by seeking to learn the Charleston and the Banana Slip, the Fox Trot and the Tango from the Negroes are not fit persons to be allowed such "flea-bites" as Sir Fazli Husain recommends where Divine Law is concerned. I regret Sir, to have had to use strong language against such unreformed "reformers" of Society, but the arrogance with which they refer to Religion demanded a lash on their own bare backs.

PREPARED FOR SATYAGRAHA.

The Prophet's life provides a sealed pattern for us, so to say, and the very facts that he married more wives than one, and married even a child-wife show that he had to be an exemplar for all mankind and for all time, for exceptional cases as well as for the normal. We would cheerfully plead guilty to charges of bigamy and contraction of early or late marriages if we had to face the same situation as the Prophet had to face, and the sanctions of the Sarda Bill will frighten no True Believer. But why should Your Excellency give your assent to a measure so abhorrent to every Musalman who believes the Law of Islam to be Divine Law and can never consent to the penalisation of the practice of the Prophet? I am not affected personally by the passage of the Sarda Bill; but I am most intimately touched as a Musalman, and if it becomes the law of the land, a Non-co-operator like myself would have one more reason to preach and practice Civil Disobedience. I state not in any minatory spirit, but merely to explain that it is not in my personal interest that I beg Your Excellency to refuse to give your assent to a measure so abhorrent to scores of millions in India who are Musalmans.

CRY OF RELIGION IN DANGER.

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI APPEALS TO VICEROY.

Bombay, Oct. 8.

Maulana Mahomed Ali, President, Khilafat Organisation, has addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy the following elaborate criticism of the Sarda Bill from the Muslim point of view in the course of which he said:

Now that even the Council of State has failed to function as a revising Second Chamber and has precipitately passed the so-called Sarda Bill, I am compelled to beg Your Excellency to refuse to give your assent to the measure that has been passed by the two Houses of the Indian Legislature, as it seeks to alter the personal law of Musalmans, the application of which was guaranteed to them by the British Government.

Those who opposed the view of Islam and the Musalmans in the Indian Legislature ostensibly stood up as the champions of later marriages and later consummation, as if any Musalman had pretended that Islamic Law stood like Hindu Law for early marriages, and therefore needed alteration. As a matter of fact Islamic Law claims to be as unalterable as human nature itself, being the creation of the Creator of the whole Universe and therefore adapted to human nature, which nobody could understand better than He who had made it. Islamic Law could not therefore enjoin early marriages and legalise anything so unnatural as the crying evils prevalent in certain sections of Indian society against which Mr. Sarda desired the Indian Legislature to legislate. It may be that in certain provinces of India still largely dominated by Hindu traditions and customs a section of the Musalmans still follows the Hindu practice of early marriages. Therefore all that was needed to put an end to such imitation on the part of such Musalmans was to make the originators of the practice give it up, whether by persuasion and social pressure, which among Hindus so often takes such a severe form as ex-communication, or even by legislation confined to the Hindus as Mr. Sarda originally proposed. What has, however been done to appease the critics of Hindu society by such Hindus as have begun to smart under their lashes and desire to vindicate their progressiveness and their fitness for self-rule is to call the British soldier and the British controlled police to their aid in compelling their compatriots and co-religionists, whom the leaders of the Hindu Mahasabha cannot evidently persuade, to give up an evil practice which has the sanction not only of custom but also of canon law. And British bayonets and Police batons most incidentally make short work of Islamic sacred law as well.

ISLAMIC LAW IN DANGER!

I repeat that the question so far as the Musalmans are concerned is not whether early marriages and their likely consequences are to be approved and encouraged or condemned and discouraged. The question is far graver than that. It is whether only the Law of Islam claiming divine authorship is to remain the personal law applicable to Musalmans in British India or not. This was the only question sought to be mooted by the representatives of the Musalmans in the Indian Legislature who moved the amendment to exclude the Musalmans from the operation of the Sarda Bill as it had emerged from the Select Committee, and yet this very grave question was most outrageously ignored by the supporters of the Bill With this precedent before the Indian Legislature there is no knowing what other Islamic Law will be assailed next; and since it is not only the British element in the Indian Legislature that seems to be determined to throw Islamic as well as Hindu Law into the melting pot of man-made legislation, butd also the Indian element that claims to be Nationalist.

Obviously a considerable and growing section of the Hindu community is not satisfied with Hindu Law as it is to-day, and it seeks to bring that law on the legislative anvil. But Musalmans are determined to allow no such tinkering or tampering with Islamic Law whether by a non-Muslim Government and non-Muslim majority in any Legislature, or by Musalman legislators themselves in British India or in Indian States. I am not a Theologian, and I do not seek for theologians. But I am a Musalman and on this question I claim to speak for all Musalmans barring a few persons no doubt born in Muslim families but certainly not believing in Islam as a perfect and complete faith needing no reform and the one religion approved by and acceptable to God.

Unfortunately a section largely composed of such Musalmans has recently come to the front and not only seeks to lead but also claims to represent the Musalmans of India, and whenever Muslim rights and interests have to be assailed it is generally membersr of this section of Musalmans rather than non-Muslims that form the vanguard, whoever else may bring up the rear.

WHAT ALLAH HAS PERMITTED TO MUSLIMS!

It is just because Islam has not interdicted early marriages that they seek to improve upon Islam by their own crazy handiwork, and with the help of an alien Government and a non-Muslim majority seek to penalise what Allah has permitted. They have had the audacity to demand from us the citation of a single text from the Quran or the Hadees enjoying marriages when nobody had claimed that early marriages had been enjoyed by Islam. Some of them at least are lawyers, even though they have not spent half the time in studying the Quran and the Hadees that they have spent on studying a single code of British Indian law. Presumably, therefore, they know that it is on them that the burden of proof lies, and it is they that must cite a text from the Quran or Hadees interdicting or penalising early marriage. But the fact is that they can find no such text, for the Quran and the Hadees neither enjoying interdict early marriages any more than they enjoin or interdict polygamy or divorce. Islam gives to its followers perfect freedom, and Musalmans will tolerate any restrictions placed on their freedom in this matter as little as they will tolerate any restrictions sought to be placed on their freedom in the matter of polygamy or divorce.

In fact if the Prophet had been living to-day and had been—may Allah forgive the assumption—subject to British Indian law like scores of millions of his downtrodden followers, he would have been liable to imprisonment for having married Hazrat Ayesha when she was only a child, and he would have been prosecuted again for giving his minor daughter Hazrat Fatima in marriage to his cousin and Rightly Guided Successor Hazrat Ali, when both would have been punished, and the Public Prosecutor would have pressed for the exereme penalty of the law against the Prophet himself as an old offender after citing his previous conviction.

WHAT HAS COME OVER MY STABLE COMPANION.

I am amazed that Sir Fazli Husain talked so light-heartedly about not allowing Islamic Law to operate "irrespective of Society's progress,' about the jurisdiction of the Indian Legislature "to legislate on such matters" about "Islamic practice, culture and tradition" being "in consonance with the provisions of the Bill," and about India demanding "the supreme sacrifice of serving the communities living in the land from the past." Sir Fazli Husain is an old friend of mine, and if I may say so has been my stable companion in London for years in his student days. Had I not known him so intimately and for so long I would have imagined that he was one of those modsih young men who only live and look out for the "dernier cri" in short skirts, *decolletage* and Eton crops, and aspire to establish colonies for the worshippers of the nude and the lovers of sun baths, and to become the idols of "Sons of Freedom" and "Daughters of Freedom" staging nude parades. These pickers-up of the discarded fashions of the West have not yet grasped how ephemeral such fashions are, have failed to understand the mentality of those who talk of "the horrid things we were last year" which were the rage only a year ago, and would sacrifice eternal verities for the sake of being *a la mode*.

A LASH ON BACK OF REFORMERS.

The way in which the young men and the young women of the East too in many countries are going should recommend it to the Indian Legislature to go back to the Islamic past and sever the communities from their present and effect a judicious separation from their future. Men who do not even know what their moustache should look like and must learn to keep that little excrescence perching under their nostrils, the Sneeze Moustache, as it should be called, only because it is *a la mode* in the West, and women who must be shorn like lambs and French poodles—the long deferred revenge of Samson against Delilah—and who must complete the circle of civilisation

(Continued in column 5)

The Bengalee

(ESTD. 1858.)

(Organ of Indian Nationalism).

THE OLDEST INDIAN DAILY PAPER IN CALCUTTA.

It is published daily except Mondays and Circulate throughout India.

As an advertising medium the "Bengalee" is second to none in the Indian Press

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No complexion can look its best if its beauty is marred by minute flakes of decayed cuticle and the pores are choked with the debris of dead tissue. Such accumulations, while simply invisible to the naked eye, have a profound influence upon the complexion as a whole, preventing the new underlying skin from displaying its tender, pure freshness. Many a so-called "muddy" complexion is merely the total effect of these minute particles over the skin. Soap and water are powerless to remove these impurities: a substance must be used that imperceptibly dissolves the waste matter and leaves the skin fresh and clear as a baby's.

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Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

DE BEERS TRIUMPHS IN BIG HANDICAP.

YESTERDAY'S RACING AT POONA.

The racing was common-place at yesterday's mid-week fixture and a poor crowd attended. Four winning favourites made the outing profitable for most people.

Bence saddled the big winner when De Beers II carried the Kelso jacket to victory in the Ebor Handicap, but no trainer could claim any outstanding success. McQuade, whose winning opportunities have been few this season, was seen to advantage on O'Brien and Acumen, with whom won their respective races.

De Beers II wound up a busy corner this season on taking the Ebor Handicap for which he was less backed than Arch Knight. Harding gave the long striding son of Tredennis every assistance and he easily outstayed the Rajpipla owned Highness and Pandora's Box. Arch Knight who was always in the van showed no liking for a struggle and was beaten into fourth place.

The hitherto unsuccessful Acumen found consolation in the Curzon Plate which he won in fine style from the Australian bred Treylon and Birowood a ready made favourite. Puffin ran a poor sort of race and Sermon, from the same establishment, failed to play his expected bold part.

Selling Plate company was certainly a come down for Wooer but Mr. Rosenthal's speedy gelding won the Lonsdale Selling Plate as everybody thought he would. However, he was called upon for a strong effort to shake off the attentions of Ardley, another whose legs have been a source of anxiety to his connections.

The Deccan Handicap for country-breds saw Polycles lower the colours of the much favoured Dry Sugar whose running suggested that he would have been better suited by a longer distance of ground. Chianti gave a speedy display, but his improvement has come rather late in the season.

Maharaja carried the black, red cap jacket of his trainer-owner in the Bhosari Handicap, which he made his own after a fine race home with Anwar and Aasuf. Among the beaten brigade was Prince Edward, the favourite, also hailing from the winner's stables.

Improving on a recent second O'Brien won the Hopeful Plate run over 10 furlongs, in storming fashion. He was a popular winner, for he was backed down to short odds. Saifulzaman and Daoud Beg filled the minor berths but young Hilal again lapsed into a surly mood for the good gallop that brought him into prominence last week was not in evidence this time.

Mr. M. C. Patel's Molly King struck winning vein when she annexed the opening event of the day. Palavi and Newfoundland attempted to make a race of it home with Mohamed Ali's mare, but were fairly and squarely beaten.

Speculation accounted for Windsor and 13 others in the second division of the Holkar Plate. Mr. Patwardhna's chestnut is a promising youngster who should stay over a middle distance.

I mentioned in these columns that a race would come the way of Sunny Day before the close down of the campaign. Mr. Lookmanji's smart fourvear old found a winning opportunity in the third division of the Holkar Plate, wherein he had Golden Ball and Good time beaten for speed from the start. A warm favourite, he was quite a popular winner.

The following are the results:—

THE HOLKAR PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 350; third Rs. 200. Terms for Arabs in Class III.

Mr M G Patel's MOLLY KING, 8-3, Howell 1
Mr Ebrahim Hazamy's PALAVI, 9-3, Barnett 2
Mr R F Hawa's NEWFOUNDLAND, 8-4, T Hill 3
Mr M H Patwardhan's Jalal, 7-4, Duckenfield 4

Also ran:—Grarce 9-8, My Hope 8-13, Shylock 8-10, Mahsub 8-9, Lahue 8-5, Arrogant 8-4, Prince Alfred 8-3, Shamal 8-3, Clincher 7-13, Wallace 7-13 and Silver Wand 7-13.

Not run:—Sialket 9-2 and Muyassar 7-4.

The race:—With the exception of Palavi all were well away, Molly King went to the front with Jalal, Arrogant and Newfoundland in chase. Molly King held a good lead around the turn where Palavi moved up. In the run home Palavi challenged, but could make no impression on Molly King. Newfoundland with a strong run displaced Jalal from the third placing.

Won by 2 lengths, 4 lengths, 1-12 lengths.

Time:—1 min 23-3|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 42-8 for win; and Rs 19, Rs. 27-8 and Rs. 123-8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 20 for win; and Rs. 9, Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 31-8 for places.

Favourites:—Jalal and Molly King.

Jaker trained by Mahomedali.

THE HOLKAR PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 350; third Rs. 200. Terms for Arabs in Class III.

Mr M B Patwardhan's SPECULATION, 7-13, A Clarke 1
Mr Stephan bin Hanna's WINDSOR, 8-12, Barnett 2
Mr J A Wadia's MOON SPARK, 8-9, Harding 3
Mr H M Mahomed's Vita, 8-5, Howell 4

Also ran:—Robinhhod 8-10, Karim Khan 8-9, Herbert 8-9, Muttar 8-3, Goolshan 8-3, Prince Rose 8-3 cd 8-5, Siphea 8-0, Black Tiger 7-13 Kokabzaman 7-13, Rolls Royce 7-13, Analzan 7-13 cd 8-2 and Bella 7-13.

Not run:—Warwick 9-3.

The race:—Vita delayed the start. Speculation made the running from Moon Spark, Windsor and Herbert. They raced in this order for the greater part of the journey. Windsor held a momentary advantage up the straight, but Speculation again put in a spurt to win comfortably. Vita was a bad fourth.

Won by 1 length, 3/4 length, 2 lengths.

Time:—1 min 23-4|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 130 for win; and Rs. 30-8, Rs. 35 and Rs. 26 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 50-8 for win; and Rs. 13-8, Rs. 27 and Rs. 13 for places.

Favourite:—Vita.

Winner trained by Syed Fatah.

THE HOLKAR PLATE. Division III.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 350; third Rs. 200. Terms for Arabs in Class III.

Mr A Lookmanji's SUNNY DAY, 7-13, Burn 1
Mrs S Bose's GOLDEN BALL, 9-3, Beasman 2
Mr Haji Ahmed Baghdady's GOOD TIME, 9-3, McQuade 3
Mr M B Wacha's Mashal, 8-4, Khalil 4

Also ran:—Saifuldowla 9-7, Joyfuss 9-3, Silver Dawn 9-0, Royal Ace 8-13, Alexander 8-10, Mukden 8-10, Injeman II 8-9, Nobility 8-5, Noora 8-4, Rahani 8-3 and Baby Ben 7-13.

Not run:—Dana 9-8, Karikata 8-10 and Andolls 8-3.

The race:—Silver Dawn and Sunny Day played up at the post. Royal Ace was first away, Sunny Day following him close. In the next furlong Sunny Day established a good lead Royal Ace, Golden Bell and Injeman II coming next in order. Sunny Day continued in the van and won on a tight rein. Golden Ball, Good Time and Mashal who made his race on the outside contested the minor placings and finished in the order named.

Won by 2 lengths, short head, short head.

Time:—1 min 23-1|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 28 for win; and Rs. 18-8, Rs. 89-8 and Rs. 48-8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 16 for win; and Rs. 9, Rs. 35 and Rs. 22 for places.

Favourite.—Sunny Day.

Winner trained by R Wallace.

THE DECCAN HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 500, third Rs. 150. A handicap for country-breds which have not won a race at Poona in 1929.

Major F B Hayes' POLYCLES, 8-13, C Hoyt 1
Maharaj Kumar Himmat Singh of Idar's DRY SUGAR, 8-5, Harding 2
H H the Maharaja of Kashmir's CHIANTI, 8-9, S J Meekings 3
Mr Yussuff Haroon's Devaka 8-1, Howell 4

Also ran:—Jayakumar 9-9, Princess Helen 8-2, Swank 8-9, Our Laddie 8-7, Shivaprasad 8-6, Sans Pariel 8-1, Derby 7-12, Joy 7-12 and Dawlat 7-12.

Not run:—Ma Cherie 8-1.

The race:—A level start; Dawlat showed the way to Swank, Our Laddie and Sans Pariel. Racing in the bunch were Polycles and Chianti. Swank and Our Laddie made way for Polycles and Chianti from the distance, the former going on to win easily. Dry Sugar worked up from an inconspicuous position and with a late run took the next best placing.

Won by 3/4 length, 3/4 length, short head.

Time:—1 min 16-1|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs 36-8 for win; and Rs. 21, Rs. 15-8 and Rs. 38 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 31 for win; and Rs. 11-8, Rs. 8 and Rs. 23 for places.

Favourite:—Dry Sugar.

Winner trained by Owner.

THE LONSDALE SELLING PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Terms for horses 3 years old and upwards.

Mr V Rosenthal's WOOER, 8-10, Morris 1
Mr N Begmahomed's ARDLEY, 9-3, Marrable 2
Mr G McElligott's FRIARGATE, 9-3, Barnett 3
Mr Kelso's Henrietta, 8-10, Harding 4

Also ran:—Four Square 8-10, This Freedom 8-10, Wasp 8-7, Bonaparte 8-7 and Ballynether 8-7.

Not run:—Blyth Bachelor 8-7.

The race:—Wooer and Ardley were quickest out of the barrier. This pair fought out every inch of the ground and in a stirring finish Wooer held a short head advantage. Friargate got home third after racing in that position from flag-fall.

Won by short head, 4 lengths, 1-12 lengths.

Time:—1 min 15|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 22-8 for win; and Rs. 14, Rs. 21-8 and Rs. 16 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 11-8 for win; and Rs. 6-8, Rs. 13-8 and Rs. 9 for places.

Favourite:—Wooer.

Winner trained by A Higgins.

THE HOPEFUL PLATE.—Distance 1-1|4 miles.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 150. A handicap for Arabs in Class II.

H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's O'BRIEN, 7-6, McQuade 1
Mr J Chubildas' SAIFULZAMAN, 9-0, Khalil 2
Mr Kelso's DAOUD BEG, 7-8, Harding 3
Mr A R Taha's White Cross, 8-6, Behsman 4

Also ran:—Young Hilal 8-8, Safety 7-9, Gentle Prince 7-8 and Roman 7-6.

Not run:—Raza Khan 9-0, May 8-11 and Prince Charlie 8-8.

The race:—Roman was responsible for the early pace when he led from Saifulzaman, Gentle Prince and O'Brien. Young Hilal raced in the rear. From the halfway stage Saifulzaman was in command with Roman in close attendance O'Brien overtook the pair as they swung round and resisting all attempts at a challenge won in a canter. Roman faded out of the contest, Daoud Beg coming gup to take the third placing.

Won by 3 lengths, 1|2 length, 2 lengths.

Time:—2 mins 28-1|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 31-8 for win; and Rs. 17, Rs. 18 and Rs. 46 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 18-8 for win; and Rs. 8, Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 26-8 for places.

Favourite:—O'Brien.

Winner trained by Shripati.

THE EBOR HANDICAP.—Distance 1-1|4 miles.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 300. A handicap for all horses.

Mr Kelso's DE BEERS II, 7-5, Harding 1
H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's HIGHNESS, 7-5, McQuade .. 2
H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's PANDORA'S BOX, 7-5, Wright 3
Mr Shantidas Askaran's Arch Knight, 8-2, S Black 4

Also ran:—Tynagh 9-4, Trajanus 8-4, Precious 8-0, Chrysolite 7-5, Green Flag 8-1 and Quatre Bras 7-5.

Not run:—Cheerful Gift 7-3, Restoration 8-12 and Roof Seats 8-8.

The race:—Pandora's Box made a sprightly beginning and led Arch Knight, Trajanus, De Beers II and Precious. At the mile Pandora's Box and Trajanus were racing well together clear of De Beers II, Quatre Bros and Chrysolite. In the rear raced Tynagh and Green Flag. Pandora's Box held the advantage over De Beers II, Arch Knight and Highness as they made for home. De Beers drew away from the others at the distance and easily asserted his superiority.

Won by 1 length, head, neck.

Time:—2 mins 11-3|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 53 for win; and Rs. 16, Rs. 24-8 and Rs. 39 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 31 for win; and Rs. 8-8, Rs. 13 and Rs. 12-8 for places.

Favourite:—Arch Knight bracket.

Winner trained by R Bence.

THE CURZON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500.

A handicap for horses in Classes I and II, which have not won after January 1, 1929, a flat race value Rs. 5,000 or flat races of the aggregate value of Rs. 5,000.

Mr A Habib's ACUMEN, 7-3, H McQuade 1
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's TREYLON, 7-2, S Black 2
Mr Kelso's BIRDWOOD, 8-3, Harding 3
Mr A M Irani's French Briar, 9-10, Morris 4

Also ran:—Puffin 8-4, Aryavardha 8-2, Quick Toy 8-1, Sermon 8-1, Gallant Chief 7-12, Pack Up 7-10, Eclair 7-1 and Silver Charm 6-12.

Not run:—L. S. D. 8-13, Wedding Day 7-5 and Ardley 8-4.

The race:—Puffin cracked the pace, his nearest attendants being Treylon, Sermon and Aryavardha. They went on in this order until the turn when Acumen made ground on the outside. Treylon looked a winner, but went under to a strong challenge from Acumen. Birdwood, French Briar and Sermon were close on the first two at the end.

Won by 3/4 length, 1|2 length, neck.

Time:—1 min 14-3|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 100 for win; and Rs. 34-8, Rs. 81 and Rs. 23-8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 59-8 for win; and Rs. 22-8, Rs. 46 and Rs. 15 for places.

Favourite:—Puffin.

Winner trained by Godfrey.

THE BHOSARI HANDICAP.—Distance 1-1|4 miles.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 250. A handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Mr T Harrison's MAHARAJA, 8-4, ... 1
Mr Ahmed Hazamy's ANWAR, 8-3, Wright 2
Mr J Chubildas' AASUF, 8-3, Khalil 3
H H the Maharajja of Kolhapur's My Bow, 7-13, Morris 4

Also ran:—Tiger King 8-4, Kadir Hajaz 8-2, Taimuriung 7-10, Prince Edward 7-9 and Red Prince 7-5.

Not run:—Avar 9-9, Sarsam 9-4, Shivaji Prasad 8-9, Walida 8-9, Jalmood 8-7 and Telafar 7-7.

Won by 3/4 length, 2-1|2 lengths, 1-1|2 lengths.

Time:—2 mins 23-3|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 81-8 for win; and Rs. 33-8, Rs. 28 and Rs. 19 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 32 for win; and Rs. 12, Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 9 for places.

Favourite:—Prince Edward.

Winner trained by Harrison.

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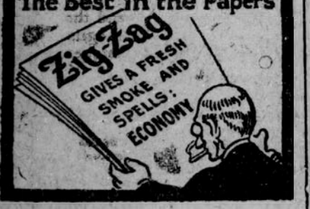

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BERNARD SHAW PLAYS THE EXPERT.

—:o:—

THE GREAT THINKER TAKES TO POT-BOILING.

(By A. A.)

Whether Bernard Shaw presents to-day the rather sad spectacle of a burnt out star whose brilliance once dazzled the world's eye or whether he has his moments of weakness, like almost every great man, certain of his recent pot-boiling operations cannot but draw out a sigh of regret from those of us who have cherished the ambition of understanding Shaw, unlike G. K. Chesterton, to agree with him.

NOW AND THEN.

No serious student of Shaw ever confounded his so-called paradoxes and poses with the penetrating, fine intellect which really mattered. His iconoclasm and his creative art were the two facts of his genious, and the man proved to be profoundly interesting. He gave to the world, in his summer days, what his idealism of social utility demanded of his critical creative gifts, he has earned the gratitude of the humanity he so much loves despite his violent protestations which of course go with the poseur that he has already admitted to have been. But, to-day, he appears to be dettriorating in the quality of his thought and every honest critic is forced to confess to noticing intellectual senility, old fogeyism (that cruel revenge of time which only Hardy could treat) and insipid flippancy in the man. His writing has lost his old fire, his utterances are full of mockery. When he says, with the old swagger, that he talk as a "bourgeois Socialist" and misuses his gifts by deifyiig Ramsay MacDonald, one feels the cold touch of a terrible irony. Greatness, one feels, is digging its own grave.

SHAVIAN WISDOM.

He is no longer right about everything; he misses the core of things; he has suddenly discovered his "bourgeois" respectability; he sedulously cultivates dulliness. Thus, speaking recently on the subject of what he calls 'sex-reform' he made this statement:

"For instance, the Pope, who is the chief priest of Europe holds very strong views on the subject of sex-appeal. Personally, I should never dream of appealing to the Pope on such a matter, but if there were such a person as the chief prostitute of Europe, it is to her that I would appeal, and I would have reason on my side. For, has she not made a deep study of the matter? Does not her very livelihood depend on the correctness of her views. She has studied the matter deeply and scientifically. She is the real expert. Fortunately—or unfortunately—there is no such person. Hence people go to the priests instead!"

At the same time claiming himself to be an expert, as playwright of 'sex-appeal' and giving utterance to these unintelligible words:

"If the Pope were there he would probably find that on nine points out of ten he was warmly in sympathy with, shall we say Dr. Marie Stopes. The most fanatical nudists and the most fanatical home-sexualists would probably be in common agreement on everything except perhaps on the question of what is the proper age of consent! On that they would, I expect, disagree."

AN ORACULAR EXPERT.

Now, no 'expert' talks of the scientific value of a prostitute's experience in the pursuit of her profession which, it is important to remember, has nothing common with that of the scientist. As well refer to the pig's sensibility to poetry for the prostitute is the last person, with her preoccupation with the cruel necessity of earning a livelihood (the words are Shaw's), to understand the subtle process of 'sex-appeal,' unless indeed we are to disbelieve Mr. Havelock Ellis' revelations of research-work and pronounce that expert a congenital ideal. If we accepted Shaw's amazing criterion, the criminologist amazing criterion crime, Herr Freud, on the same principle, would present himself as the greatest neurotic suffering from all the different forms of the mental disease that he has diagnosed.

A CHOICE.

The relation, again, of clothes with the otulook on sex which Shaw points out in the form of a dogma is too absurd of an expert.' Unless all modern knowledge on this subject is to be sacrifical on the altar of the Shavian reputation individual temperament certainly plays a much greater part, in the sex-phenomena, than clothes. The Pope may be a prude but he would appear to be more competent to teach, rather than learn from, George Bernard Shaw. The Pope at least has not a pot of old reputation to boil over the cinders of hyper-trophied thought.

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QUARREL IN THE INDIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6)

stuck to his guns and maintained on every occasion that the draft Secretariat report was in order. Despite a vote to the contrary from more than four members he went on sealing every item of the document as adopted. With this state of affairs no one can say with any amount of certainty when and how the report of the Indian Central Committee will be completed. One can, however, say, without hesitation that no unanimous report is possible unless the Viceroy, who looks upon the nine members of the Committee as his puppets, intervenes and brings about harmony amongst the members and their worthy Chairman.

LABOUR AND MEERUT TRIAL.

A "certificate" to the Labour Government is contained in a letter received during the week by the Worthing branch of the Workers' Union from Earl Winterton, former under Secretary of State for India. The branch had passed a resolution demanding the immediate and unconditional release of the Meerut prisoners and forwarded a copy to the noble Earl as a member for their division. In the course of his reply Earl Winterton remarked: "I notice that one member of the Socialist Government in Parliament is the organiser of your Union (Mr. W. M. Adamson, M.P.) and another of them is the General Secretary (Mr. C. Duncan, M.P.), both these gentlemen are supporters of the present Government, who are responsible, through the Secretary of State for India, for law and order in India, and are supporting the prosecution. I shall be very surprised to hear that they agreed with the resolution of your Union". The other "certificate" comes from Mr. A. J. Cook. The question of Meerut prisoner was raised at the end of his speech delivered at Horsham. Asked as to whether there are not thirty-three Trade Union leaders in India being victimised by the Labour Government. Mr. Cook answered "No."

MEERUT TRIAL DEMONSTRATIONS.

The only institutions which have shown any kind of enthusiasm in creating public opinion in favour of the accused concerned in the Meerut trial are, it must be stated, the League Against Imperialism and the communist Party. Of course, the Indian National Congress, London Branch, is also doing its bit towards this end. To-morrow at Blackfriars, a big conference is being convened to collect funds for the defence of the accused and also to call upon various constituencies to address their representatives to table a motion in Parliament for the withdrawal of the prosecution. The arrival of a number of delegates from different parts of the country ensures a success for the conference On Monday, the lead will be taken by the Congress members who have chartered a charabanc for Brighton where the Labour Party will be taking its annual stock. The attention of the delegates at the Party conference will be called to the present trial at Meerut and also to other matters which have resulted in the arrest of so many of the Indian leaders and the rising wave of suppression of free expression of opinion.

"DRAIN INSPECTOR'S REPORT."

It was Lord Olivier who wrote very recently that Miss Mayo was clever in selling her stuff. She has now found out one more ingenuous method not only of selling her stuff but of finding a supporter for her denunciation of India. The book of Mr. Harry H. Field, who was associated with Miss Mayo in her "Mother India" which was published during the week is an instance in point. This latest work is a series of further attacks on Mahatma Gandhi and all those who censured "Mother India"". According to this book, entitled "After Mother India," to Miss Mayo or to Mr. Field from amongst the many who denounced her, there is not a single soul who is in the right. From Mahatma Gandhi down to The National Christian Council, Mr. Field attempts to make out a case that they are nothing less than liars. He has said it in so many words about Mahatma Gandhi. What has been purported to be his letter to Miss Mayo with reference to his famous message to America, Mr. Field has incorporated a so-called fac-simile bearing the signature of Mahatma Gandhi ("M. K. Gandhi") to vindicate Miss Mayo. Then he charges the Mahatma with being anxious not to have his true political opinions known in India and says that it was at his suggestion that Mrs. Naidu went to America as a messenger since he thought that an American woman endangered his prestige in the West. One significant matter that needs close scrutiny is the incident relating to the death of the American by name Doherty. One cannot imagine how after nine years the widow of Mr. Doherty happened to file an affidavit in California to the effect that at the time of her husband's death Mr. Gandhi "was going about so unclothed that Mrs. Naidu suggested I (Mrs. Doherty) call upon him rather than that he come to the American house where I was stopping—inasmuch as this latter might prove embarrassing. It was therefore determined that I should see him at his own headquarters in Bombay which I did, a motor car having been sent by him to fetch me. Upon this occasion of my visit with Gandhi, he repeated to me in substance what Mrs. Naidu had said, but even more emphaticans, because they were so much in sympathy with him in his political views, must on no account learn the details of the murder of my husband lest it hurt the success of his movement in America and prejudice our people against him." Mrs. Doherty adds to her affidavit that "Mrs. Naidu was greatly agitated (about the death of Mr. Doherty) and made many statements, to me that I feel she would not like to unsay. Her chief concern, however, was that the American public should never be allowed to hear of this outrage committed upon my husband; and she very frankly asked me my price for refraining from ever discussing or advertising the affair in America and from myself returning to America. Under no condition, said Mrs. Naidu, would they be willing that the American public should learn that they were killing people so promiscuously that even a white face cost a man's life." It is rather amusing to observe that the affidavit does not make any reference as to the attitude which Mrs. Doherty adopted towards Mrs. Naidu and Mahatma Gandhi who wanted "to buy her silence at any price."

INDIAN STATES' PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE.

Since the opening of the London Office of the Indian States' People's Conference, Mr. P. L. Chudgar, who is in this country as one of the members of the Delegation that came last year, is having a busy time in discussing matters with the members of Parliament. It is indeed satisfactory to note that numerous enquiries from British public regarding Indian Princes in relation to their subjects are being received from day to day at the offices of the Conference and promptly attended to by Mr. Chudgar. The office has issued a Note on the Findings of the Butler Enquiry Committee.

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AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL DEFAMATION CASE

Interesting Revelations

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 6.

There has been no rain during this week also and people are giving up all hope now. To add to the miseries of poor cultivators swarms of locusts, came down to several villages and destroyed the scanty crops in the fields. In some places leaves of trees also have been eaten up and bare stems only have been left. The Collector and other officers have been moving about to see the damage to crops and the condition of the crops.

The mortality figures have gone down during the week-ending on Thursday last. The total number of deaths during the week came down to 183 which shows a decrease of 34 from the preceding week. Consumption was responsible for 15 deaths this week, and small-pox for 2.

The City High School Senior Team defeated the R. C. High School Team in the Gujarat Schools' Athletic Association Cup Matches by a narrow margin of 5 runs. The programme of Cyrus Cup Matches is also being carried out. In the two matches which are going on Mr. Phiroz Karanjavala scored 60 runs in one innings for his side and Mr. Kaushik Captain of the local Hindu Gymkhana contributed 28 for his party. Mr. Godambe in the Baronet Team scored 105 not out and Mr. Amanulla scored 52 for the same team. The Baronet Team seems to be very strong this year and it would not be surprising if it comes out successful in all the competitions.

The Ahmedabad District Local Board adjourned its business for an hour in honour of Jatindranath Das's death on Saturday the 28th ultimo and on meeting again after an hour passed a resolution to present an address to H. E. the Governor of Bombay when he visits Ahmedabad in December. A sum of Rs. 250 has been sanctioned for the address. The resolution was passed by the casting vote of the President Mr. Motilal Shah. The Daskroi Taluka Local Board also passed a resolution to present an address to His Excellency and sanctioned Rs. 300 for the purpose. It remains to be seen what our Municipality thinks of doing in this matter.

The Society of 28 of the Gujarat College has arranged a programme of tour to places of historical importance in Northern India and the party will start on the 11th instant.

Mr. Bahadur Dinshaji Kavina is shortly proceeding to England to join the firm of Messrs. Metropolitan Vickers Co. His father Mr. Dinshaji Kavina has been working as Engineer in the local Commercial mill for several years.

The Sessions Judge Mr. Davis has dismissed the application for permission to proceed against Mr. Amritlal Seth, M.L.C., and Dr. Popatlal for instigating a false complaint and has remarked that the applicants may proceed against the parties concerned in a Civil Court if they like

GANDHI JAYANTI.

The programme of the celebration of Mahatma Gandhiji's Diamond Jubilee was successfully carried out by the Vidyapith students and there were celebrations in the Ashram also. The Vidyapith students had arranged a Khadi Exhibition and some dramatic performances in a local theatre.

The dullness of our cloth market goes on increasing day by day. There is practically no demand from up country markets and famine conditions in Gujarat have made merchants very anxious for the future. The yarn market also has continued to be dull and very few orders are placed by merchants.

"PRAJABANDHU" CASE.

The City Magistrate Mr. C. N. Joshi, delivered judgment in the defamation complaint filed by Mr. Dolatram U. Shah, ex-President of our Municipality against Mr. Indravadan Balwantray, Editor of the local weekly "Praja Bandhu." The complaint was in connection with a correspondence published in the "Praja Bandhu" in its issue of 8th July 1928. Mr. Dolatram had obtained a search warrant against the press in order to find out the name of the writer but the name could not be obtained from the Office of the Press and the Editor out of journalistic etiquette refused to reveal the name of the writer. In the writing complained against it was stated that Mr. Dolatram had got several amenities for his own street neglecting other wards of the City. The Magistrate in the course of a lengthy judgment covering some 35 type-written sheets remarks that the defendant was at a great disadvantage as he could not get papers asked for from the Municipal authorities. He attaches much weight to the evidence of Mr. Gore, the late Municipal Engineer, who stated in his evidence that Mr. Dolatram interfered with his programme of drainage work and issued instructions to lay down pipes in his own street and give drainage connections at an early date. The condition of Mr. Doulatram's Street has been proved to have been much better than that of any other part in Shahpur ward and such amenities as a metal road, a slab drain and electric lights were enjoyed by his Street much earlier than Streets in other parts of the City. The City Magistrate remarked that in spite of repeated requests of the defendant several documents were not produced by the Chief Officer. While acquitting the accused the Magistrate has also remarked that D. H. CHITNIS 8th Oct.

most of the facts stated in the correspondence 'are based on the solid rock of documentary evidence' and finding that the remarks in the writing were against the public life of Mr. Dolatram and made in good faith and are substantially true he has acquitted the Editor. He has remarked that men who come out to serve the public should not be so thin skinned and should tolerate honest criticism In the end the learned City Magistrate has remarked that such criticism is essential to maintain the purity of public life. Thus one defamation case against the "Praja Bandhu" has been decided.

The Civil Suit for Rs. 25000 filed by Mr. Dolatram against the Editor for the same correspondence will come up for hearing in due course.

ANOTHER DEFAMATION CASE.

Another defamation complaint against the Editor filed by Mr. Pestonsha is heard by the additional City Magistrate Mr. M. P. Desai. Mr. Chinguiani, our Municipal Engineer for some time, and who is now serving a State in Rajputana, was examined as a witness in this case on the 3rd instant. After his examination was over the complainant Mr. Pestonsha presented an application to the Court stating that Mr. C. P. Broker was talking loudly against his case in the Gujarat Club one evening in the presence of the trying Magistrate and several other gentlemen and, therefore, the mind of the Magistrate was likely to be prejudiced against the complainant. He, therefore, wishes to move the District Magistrate for a transfer of the case to some other Court. Under the circumstances the hearing of the case has been adjourned to the 19th instant.

AN EPISODE CLOSED.

Our Municipal matters are becoming more and more complicated day by day. After the judgment of the District Judge declared that the resolution of the Municipal Board to dispense with Mr. Nandlal Mehta's services was ultra vires, Mr. Nandlal Mehta's legal adviser Mr. Broker had written to the Municipal President to allow his client to discharge his duties. On receiving a reminder from Mr. Broker that Mr. Nandlal Mehta would go to his office on Friday the 27th ultimo, the Standing Committee had passed a special resolution empowering the Chief Officer to inform Mr. Mehta that he was no longer in Municipal service and to write to the Superintendent of Police to arrange to see that peace was maintained. The next day all the Municipal Offices were closed in honour of Jatindra Nath Das. Better sense, however, seems to have prevailed since then and our Municipal heads saw that the position they had taken up was untenable and their resolution was not in order. Negotiations were, therefore, opened with Mr. Nandlal Mehta and some of the moving spirits of our Board arranged a compromise. Mr. Nandlal Mehta agreed to submit his resignation if he was paid till the 14th instant and he declared that he did not wish to continue in our Municipal service after that date. He also declared that he desired to be relieved immediately provided that he received his salary up to the 14th. On receiving this letter the President Mr. Mulchand sent a cheque of Rs. 2,000 and odd and called Mr. Mehta to the Municipal Office to hand over charge of his post. Thus the episode of Mr. Nandlal has for the time being come to an end. There are certain peculiar features of this episode which it is hoped will not be lightly passed over by the General Board. The Standing Committee passed a strongly-worded resolution on the 26th ultimo and it was thrown into the back ground within a week and no notice was taken of that Committee. It is strange that Mr. Ambalal who is so very particular about doing everything in the proper way and who was so dead against Mr. Vallabhbhai's autocracy goes on tolerating such an action of the President and the Chief Officer.

ANOTHER CASE.

Mr. Hiralal Mehta, a Municipal Councillor, has filed a complaint against the ruling of the Vice President Mr. Narmavala that his appointment as Chairman of the Legal Committee was not in order. The case was taken up by Sub-Judge Mr. Butty and Mr. Narmawala was cross-examined by Mr. Broker for two days. After this Mr. Narmawala has produced a Medical Certificate and the case therefore stands adjourned.

WATER SUPPLY.

The question of our water supply has been materially troubling our councillors a great deal. Mr. Ambalal and his party have seen the mistake committed by them in placing the Engineering Department under the Chief Officer and at last they have found it necessary to appoint a Special Committee to supervise the Engineering Department. For these two years our Municipality goes on working practically without an Engineer and our water supply and the drainage system have suffered on this account. Mr. Ambalal has now been calling conferences and he goes about to consult Mr. Vallabhbhai and as rumour has it, Mr. Gore also as to what should be done in this connection. The Sanitary Engineer to the Government has also been consulted in this connection and he is coming here shortly to advise our Municipality. One fails to understand how our councillors will follow the instructions of the Sanitary Engineer in such a technical matter especially when the Municipality has yet to appoint a permanent Engineer.

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Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 9.

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 25/32.
B. C. Rate D D 1/5 13/16.
LONDON BANKS SELLING:—
T T 1/5 13/16 Cash
D D 1/5 27/32
T T 1/5 13/16 To Mid-Oct.
T T 1/5 31/32 Jany.
LONDON BANKS BUYING:—
T T 1/5 7/8 Cash.
D D 1/5 15/16 Near.
T T 1/5 7/8 Near.
3 Mos. 1/6 1/4 Mail.
3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 Oct.
3 Mos. 1/6 11/32 Nov.
NEW YORK:—
B C. Rate T. T. 278.
Banks Selling T T 277 1/2.
Banks Buying T T 276 1/2.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 919.
Banks Buying D. D. 930.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 132 1-2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 129 1/2.
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 124 1/4.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 152 1/2.
SHINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 156 3/4.
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8.
CROSS RATE:—
New York-London 4.86 1/8 8th instant.
Shanghai-London 2/2 13/16 9th instant.
Japan-London 1/11 9/16 8th instant.
London-Paris 123.85 8th instant.
London-Belgium 34.865 8th instant.
London-Switzerland 25.18 8th instant.
London-Italy 92.90 8th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-4-11 1/2 7th instant, £4-4-10 1/2 8th instant.
Silver London Ready 23 7/16 7th instant, 22 15/16 8th instant.
Silver London Forward 23 3/16 7th instant, 23 8th instant.
Silver New York Ready 50 3/16 7th instant, 49 7/8 8th instant.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 6 9/32 per cent 7th instant, 6 1/4 per cent 8th instant.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 6 13/32 per cent 7th instant, 6 3/8 per cent 8th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent. Bank of England Rate 6-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 4 per cent. Nominal, 3 Mos. 4-1/4 per cent. 6 Mos. 5 per cent. 12 Mos. 5 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

Tone of Silver:—Uncertain. Declined on general selling.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 9.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68-5.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 91.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90-10.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 77-8.
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96-2.
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 87/8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96-2.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97-14.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 95/15.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/7.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101/6.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1936 Rs. 100-12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101-14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102-14.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 106/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88-6.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 104.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.
Forward Rates—16th October Settlement. 3-1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 68-4-0, 5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 101-5-0.
Tone of market:—Quiet and dull

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 9.

3 months Discounts 6 1/4 per cent.
6 months Discounts 6 3/8 per cent.
Bank of England rate 6 1/2 per cent.
Call Money 4 per cent.
One month 3 per cent.
Three months 3 1/2 per cent.
Six months 5 per cent.
Twelve months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of money market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 8.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4/4/10-1/2

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

Bombay, Oct. 9.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.) 342, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

	Rs. a. p. Per lb.
KHADI.	
Textile	0 12 0
Century	0 11 9
Jacob	0 11 6
Moon	0 12 0
LONG CLOTH (full weight 34/40 In.)	
	Per lb.
Century 91-1/2—92-1/2	0 15 9
Century 6404-8705	1 0 3
Fazal (Mahal)	1 0 0
Pehlad	0 15 3
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	0 15 9
Manekji (Patangia)	0 15 3
Daud Sahib	0 15 0
Ganga Ghat	0 14 3
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202 5303.	
	Per lb.
Rachael Mill	1 0 6
David	1 0 3
Moon	1 0 3
Phoenix	1 0 6
Dinshaw (Gaumukh)	0 15 0
LONG CLOTH X Quality.	
Swan Finlay	1 0 0
Gold Mohor	0 15 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In.	
	Per lb.
Textile (Hand)	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	0 15 0
Century (Bugle)	0 15 0
Apollo (Pyala)	0 15 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	0 15 0
Sakuntla	0 15 0
Manekji (Kunda)	0 13 6
Pehlad (Siwala)	0 14 0
Rachael	0 15 0
Dinshaw (Maharaja)	0 13 6
Maher	0 15 0
Kachhwa	0 14 0
Moon	0 14 6
LEPAD.	
Spring	0 15 0
Textile	0 15 0
Century	0 15 0
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards.	
Spring (Balance)	1 1 0
	Per lb. Rs. a. p.
Jacob	1 1 0
Century	1 1 0
Mun Mill	1 1 0
3732 Moon	1 1 0
3842 Mayer	1 1 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards.	
Spring (balance)	1 0 0
Century	1 0 0
Jacob	1 0 0
Moon Mill	1 0 0
1386 Tata Per Piece	2 15 0
GIN COLOURED.	
A 1515 Tulsidas	11 14 0
B 1515 Ratilal	12 12 0
MARKIN JAPAN.	
4488	12 4 0
8383	9 5 0
yards 120	20 4 0
9898	10 6 0
8015	9 4 0
9797	9 4 0
6300	10 5 0
44000	9 0 0
BLACK CHECK.	
5800 Sholapur	8 14 0
SALITA.	
	Per lb.
Century	0 15 3
Spring (Merchant)	0 15 3
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.	
Kanta	1 2 3
Phoenix	1 3 0
Framji	1 1 9
DHOTI FITA CHIRMA.	
Yards 5 to 9	
	Per lb.
Chhawani	1 0 6
Simplex	1 0 0
Yards 10.	
Chhawani	1 0 6
Simplex	1 0 0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 8.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£ 19-1/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£ 129-1/2
National Bank	£ 48-7/8
Eastern Bank	£ 6-3/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£ 83-7/8
Conversion Loan	£ 73-1/2
Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c.	£ 99-3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c.	£ 49-3/4
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£ 55-1/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£ 64-1/2
Consols	£ 53-1/2
War Loan 5 p.c.	£ 101-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£ 91-1/8

LONDON DISCOUNTS RATES.

London, Oct. 8.

Interest, Day to day Loans	6-1/4 p.c.
Interest, 7 days Market Loans.	5-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bill, 3 months	6-1/4 p.c.
Bank Bill, 6 months	6-3/8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	6-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	7-1/4 p.c.

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct. 8.

SILVER—DECLINED ON GENERAL SELLING.
MARKET CLOSED UNCERTAIN.

	To-days Price.
Spot	22-15/16
Forward	23-1/16

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Oct. 8.

Demand Bills 484.50

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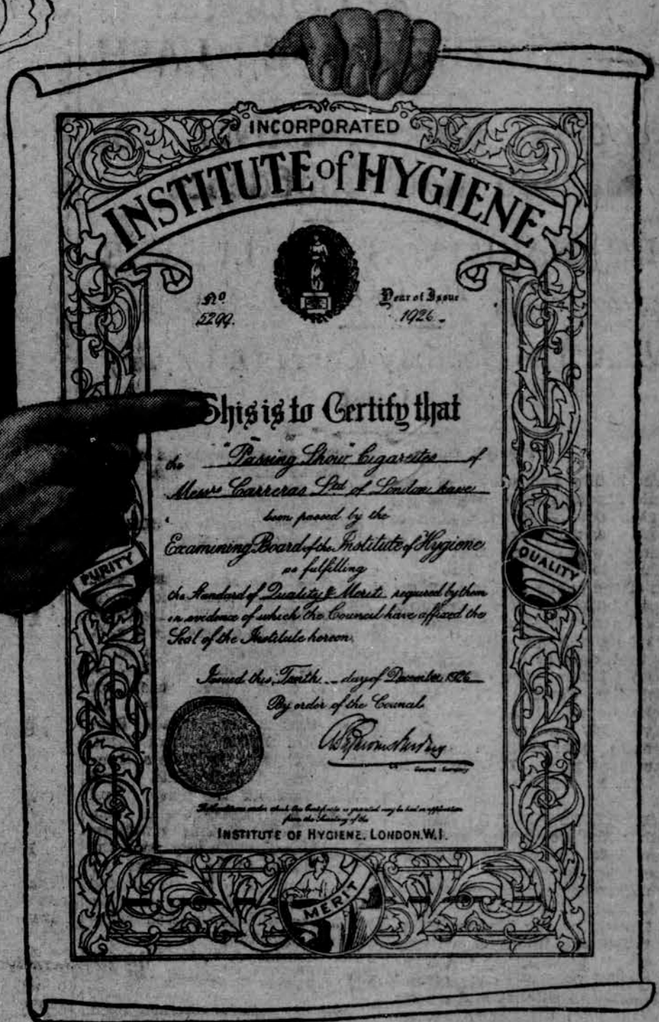
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Year of Issue 1926
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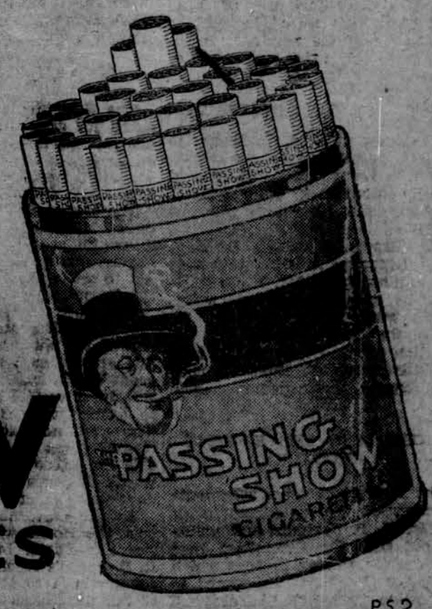

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	1001 " 1500 " " 2.25
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BOMBAY THURSDAY OCTOBER 10 1929

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE UNDER LASH

People's Representatives Not Taken Into Confidence

MR. NARIMAN'S CHALLENGE TO GOVT.

What The Bombay Court Of Inquiry Cost

POONA, Oct. 9.

The utility and work of the Public Accounts Committee of the Bombay Council was subjected to severe criticism by Mr. K. F. Nariman who asserted that it was a farce to throw dust into the eyes of the public and to shift the responsibility of the Executive Government to the representatives of the people. He pointed out that only such matters are placed before the Committee which the Finance Department thinks proper. It is not an Executive Body and was only competent to offer criticism and recommendation. If can in way control the expenditure.

COMMITTEE KEPT IN DARK.

Further the Committee examines expenditure which is incurred three years before and when so so many officers have already retired. He challenged the statement made by the Finance Member that all information they possess is placed before the Committee and pointed out several confidential dispatches and reports withheld from the Committee. He remarked that instances of fraud and corruption were brought to the notice of Government no action was taken in the name of prestige.

CHALLENGE TO GOVERNMENT.

He threw out a challenge to the Government that he was prepared to launch prosecutions and prove corruption if only he was given sanction for such prosecutions.

Mr. Brown, Secretary, Development Department, tried to refute the arguments of Mr. K. F. Nariman by saying that his statements were entirely wrong. He stated that it was in no way the function of the Committee to take disciplinary action though they can express their opinion upon it.

"FOLLOWING THE ENGLISH MODEL."

The Finance Member vehemently criticised the statements made by Mr. K. F. Nariman and pointed out that the Committee here was exactly similar to that which existed in England. In regard to suggestion by Mr. Lalji Narayenji that non-official members should be taken in confidence he assured the House no one was more anxious than he to do so.

AMENDING REVENUE JURISDICTION ACT.

Revenue Member Hudson then moved the Bill further to amend the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act. Section 18 of this Act is proposed to be amended in a manner so as to enable the Government to claim precedence for Government suits in both the Courts that is First Class Sub-Judges and District Judge's Court.

It was opposed by Messrs. Swaminarayan Chadrachud and others. However the mover had accepted the amendment of Rao Bahadur Kale deleting sub-clause (A) making it obligatory upon the District Judge to try the case by himself and get it transferred from the First Class Sub-Judge's Court. The Bill was passed without any opposition.

The Hon. Mr. J. E. Hotson moved a Bill amending the Bombay Children Act which sought to raise the age of youthful offender from 15 to 16.

Supplementary grants were taken up.

SIND FLOODS DAMAGE.

The Hon. Sir Gulam Hussain asked for grant of Rs. 432,000 for expenditure due to damage caused by heavy rains and floods to irrigation works in Sind.

COST OF COURT OF INQUIRY.

The House also passed a grant of Rs. 11,336?3 to meet the expenditure on account of the Court of Inquiry under the Trade Disputes Act to settle the recent dispute in the Bombay Textile industry.

The Hon. Mr. F. W. Hudson moved for a grant of Rs. 40,000 out of the Famine Relief Fund for gratuitous relief. Another grant of Rs. 20,000 was also made for the advances as "tagvi" loans to Zamindars. But Sind members were not satisfied with this "tagvi" grant as in addition to all this Rs. 65,000 were granted towards damages caused by the destruction of crop by locusts.

As the Government business is over the House will sit to-morrow for non-official business and Mr. R. B. Nanal's resolution to appoint a committee to solve the problem of middle class unemployment will be taken up.—Free Press.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE Trade and Engineering Supplement

FEATURES OF THE COMING ISSUE.

NEW PETROL ENGINE
COLD STARTING OIL ENGINE
OIL MILLING MACHINERY.

ELEMENTS OF CONCRETE MAKING.

BUILDING OF BUS BODIES.

FINANCES OF CURRIMBHOY GROUP OF MILLS.

A BUSINESSMAN'S DIARY.

FIVE POWER CONFERENCE.

BRITISH NOTE TO AMBASSADORS.

RUGBAY, Oct. 8.

The Text is published of the identical note addressed yesterday by Mr. Henderson, The British Foreign Secretary to the French, Italian and Japanese ambassadors in London inviting their Governments to participate in the Five Power Conference to deal with the question of naval disarmament, which it is proposed to hold in London in the latter part of January next.

The Note says, "I have the honour to inform your excellency that informal conversations on the subject of naval disarmament, which have been proceeding in London during the last three months between the Prime Minister and the Ambassador of the United States, have now reached a stage, at which it is possible to say, that there is no point outstanding, of such serious importance as to prevent an agreement. From time to time the Premier has notified your excellency of the progress made in these discussions, and I now have the honour to state that a provisional informal agreement has been reached on the following principles:—Firstly conversations have been one of the results of the treaty for the renunciation of war signed at Paris in 1928 which brought about realignment of our national attitudes on subject of security, in consequence of the provision that war should not be used as an instrument of national policy in the relations of nations one to another. Therefore the Peace Pact has been regarded as the starting point of the agreement.

PRINCIPLE OF PARITY.

Secondly, it has been agreed to adopt the principle of parity in each of the several categories, and that such parity shall be reached by December 31st 1936. Consultation between His Majestys Governmet in the United Kingdom and His Majestys Governments in the Dominions has taken place, and it is contemplated that the programme of parity on the British side should be related to the Naval forces of all parts of the Empire. Thirdly the question of battleship strength was also touched upon during the conversations and it has been agreed in these conversations, that subject to the assent of the signatory powers, it would be desirable to reconsider the battleship replacement programmes provided for in the Washington Treaty of 1922, with a view to diminishing the amount of replacement construction implied under that treaty. Fourthly, since both Governments the United States Government and His Majestys Government in the United Kingdom—adhere to the attitude that they publicly adopted in regard to desirability of securing the total abolition of the submarine, this matter hardly gave rise to discussion during the recent conversations. They recognise however that no final settlement on this subject can be reached except in conference with other naval powers,

DOMINION'S TO TAKE PART.

The Note continues: "In view of the scope of these discussions both the Governments consider it most desirable that the Conference should be summoned to consider the categories not covered by the Washington Treaty and arrange for and deal with questions covered by second para of Article 21 of that Treaty. It is our earnest hope that your government will agree to the desirability of such a conference. His Majestys Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of United States are in accord that such a conference should be held in London at beginning of the 3rd week in January 1930, and it is hoped that your Government will be willing to appoint representatives to attend it. His Majesty's Governments in the Dominions are being asked to appoint representatives to take part in the conference. In the same way as two Governments have kept Your Excellency informally "au courant" of the recent discussions, so now His Majesty's Government will be willing in the interval before the proposed conference to continue informal conversations with Your Excellency on any points which may require elucidation. The importance of reviewing the whole naval situation at an early date is so vital in the interests of general disarmament that I trust Your Excellency's Government will see their way to accept this invitation and that the date proposed will be agreeable to them. His Majestys Government in the United Kingdom propose to communicate to you in due course, their views as to the subjects which they think should be discussed at the conference and will be glad to receive corresponding communications from your government. It is hoped that at this conference, the principal naval powers may be successful in reaching agreement. I should like to emphasise that His Majestys Government have discovered no inclination in any quarter to set up new machinery for dealing with the naval disarmament question. On the contrary it is hoped that by this means, text can be elaborated which will facilitate the task of the League of Nations Preparatory Commission and the subsequent General Disarmament Conference.

In transmitting a copy of the Note to General Dawes the American Ambassador in London, Mr. Henderson says, "As I understand that the Government of the United States concur in the terms of the enclosed Note. I shall be grateful if Your Excellency will be so good as to confirm my impression that they will find it possible to participate in the conference above mentioned.

CONVERSATIONS CONTINUE.

The conversations between Mr. MacDonald and President Hoover continued to-day at the White House, Washington. An official joint statement is to be published on Thursday. The British Premier has received numerous congratulatory messages from all sides upon the speech which he made yesterday in the Senate.—B. O. W.

"WOMEN IN INDIA" CONFERENCE.

Tussle Between President And Mrs. Ram Rau.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

There was a heated scene between Eleanor Rathbone, M.P., who presided over the concluding session of "Women in India" Conference, and Mrs. Rama Rau, when the former objected to the latter quoting Rathbone's pamphlet "Has Miss Mayo slandered India?" on ground that it was irrelevant to the subject under discussion. Many Indians supported Mrs. Rau. The latter was eventually allowed to proceed on the interposition of Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Lady Simon on condition that she did not quote the pamphlet.

Mrs. Underhill (formerly Miss Starr) while hailing the bill for the abolition of child marriages said that registration of birth was absolutely essential. Lady Simon thought that Indian women more than men were going to advance civilisation in India. Doctor Kathleen Vaughan discussing the health services emphasised the need for co-ordinating voluntary agency work and the further extension of facilities for training more medical and health workers. Lady Simon supporting expressed the opinion, that if the work of hospitals was co-ordinated it would be for the general benefit and said rich Indians should help the poor more. Messrs. J. Richey and T. Lindsay of the Indian Educational Service spoke on the Womens education.—Reuter.

DERAILMENT ON A. B. RAILWAY.

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, Chittagong, A. B. Railway, wires:

The engine of the 123 Up-mixed tram was derailed with two third class carriages and a brake van at about 11 hours on the 7th instant at mile 82/2-3 between Sonaimuri and Natherpetua on the Noakhali branch of the A. B. Railway. Transhipment is in progress. The cause of accident is not yet known. Details of injured persons will be telegraphed when available. Through communication is likely to be restored in two or three days.—A. P.

REVOLT AGAINST SARDA ACT.

Mr. M. K. Acharya's Alleged Propaganda.

MADRAS, Oct. 8.

The "Revolt" an English Weekly edited by Mr. E. V. Rama Sami Naicker publishes a confidential letter of Mr. M. K. Acharya to several of his Sanatanists friends in which he urges the necessity of the Hindus not submitting to religious interference by the Government. He says that for that purpose they should start a Daily paper which will be orthodox in religious matters, and non-extremist in politics. He says that the Sarda Bill has been passed and what next.

According to the same journal some members of the orthodox party at a meeting held at Trichinopoly recently, decided to start a Daily paper from that centre. It is proposed to form a company and issue 1,000 shares of Rs. 100/- each, for this purpose.—Free Press.

WHERE PIONEERS ARE PARIAHS.

Wilson Scheme Will Perpetuate White Domination.

KENYA INDIAN DELEGATION'S EMPHATIC DENUNCIATION.

BOMBAY, Oct. 9.

In a supplementary statement Mr. Pandya and Mr. Isherdas examine Sir Samuel Wilson's recommendations with regard to constitutional changes in Kenya. They observe:

Sir Samuel's proposals are about the same as the minority report of Sir Edward Hilton-Young which was supported by the Europeans and vehemently opposed by the Indian community in Kenya. The Government of India also agreed with the India ncommunity on this point. Sir Samuel goes even beyond the minority report of Sir Hilton-Young. Sir Hilton-Young mentioned one seat to represent general interests reserved for Indians. Sir Samuel leaves it entirely to the discretion of the Governor, to select for nomination the best men (irrespective of race) to represent general, including native, interests. From past experience we are satisfied that it is hardly probable that any Indian would be nominated in this grup.

IF WILSON SCHEME IS ACCEPTED.

If Sir Samuel Wilson's recommendations are accepted the result will be a disturbance of the present ratio of representation which the Hilton-Young Commission expressly wished not to disturb on the ground that they had not made or detailed enquiry to justify any recommendations for change in a ratio which was fixed by the Imperial Government after very careful consideration and exhaustive enquiry. The European elected seats would be raised from 11 to 13 and 15 while under one scheme the Indians would be in the same number and in two schemes their seats would be raised from 5 to 6. The ratio in that case would be 15 to 6 whereas the present ratio is 11 to 5. In addition to this the nominated seats would be filled also by Europeans which would place the Indian community in a position of helplessness even if the Government were with them. They would be placed at the mercy of the European settlers and under the guise of nominated seats to represent general interests actual control would be given to Europeans, with dire results to the status of Indians in that country where they were pioneers through whose presence the British Government acquired these territories.—A. P.

EXPERTS' VIEW ON SUKKAR BARRAGE

(Continued from page 1)

non-essential works required for the ultimate stage.

HEAVY BURDEN.

As the scheme is not expected to earn enough to pay the full interest charges on borrowed capital for 10 years after completion, or for nearly 20 years from commencement of construction, the Government of India should be approached to take over the whole or a substantial share of the debt and with it also a reasonable share of the future revenues from the scheme.

The first consideration of the Irrigation Department should be to make the work productive within 10 years from date of opening so as to give early relief or assurance to the tax-payer.

DELAY MEANS DANGER.

It should be possible soon to reduce the establishment and overhead charges and effect economies by combining the Sukkur Barrage Construction Divisions and the Regular Maintenance Divisions of the Public Works Department in Sind.

Several questions connected with the preparations for the future are pending settlement, and rapid decisions seem necessary. The delay if prolonged will adversely affect the progress and eventually the financial prospects of the scheme.

The effect of the Barrage scheme on the gauges at Sukkur and Kotri and on the full supply levels of the Fuleli and Karachi Canals should be observed regularly for at least 5 years after the scheme comes into operation in order to ascertain the extent to which their supplies will be permanently affected and to provide the remedies they call for.

WANTED BUREAU OF RESARCH.

A Bureau of Research should be established and scientific investigation and research in irrigation and agriculture should be commenced and vigorously pursued. This work will be found to be invaluable for the financial success of the scheme.

A concise account of the scheme should be prepared giving a summary and a complete description of the works and estimates as being carried out. A list should be appended to it of the principal publications and reports issued by Government. Such a publication is badly needed by the Engineers themselves and their staff. It will be greatly appreciated by the members of the Legislative Council and the general public. We ourselves felt the need of one.

ENGINEERS SHOULD COME TOGETHER.

The Executive Engineers and lower officers should have opportunities of discussing and becoming acquainted with the entire scheme.

As this is a quasi-commercial undertaking the issue of a Barrage Bulletin once a month similar to those published by Hydro-Electric and other productive schemes in other parts of the world is also recommended. The undertaking is unique and sufficiently big and important to justify the issue of such a publication.

Patna, October 8.—Nawabzada Ashrafudddin Ahmed, a member of the Council of State died suddenly yesterday at his country residence in Barh.—A. P.

Karachi, October 8.—The first Dutch Airmail to carry mails to India arrived this afternoon en route to the Dutch East Indies.—A. P.

GOVERNOR'S SIND RELIEF FUND.

—:o:—

AN APPEAL TO TRAVANCOREANS.

The Hon. General Secretary of the Travancore Association, Bombay, (Post Box No. 597) writes:—

You are all aware, under the auspices of the Governor of Bombay, a fund has been started known as H. E. the Governors' Sind Flood Relief Fund and subscription's have been collected for giving help to the people who have suffered from the recent floods in Sind. The authorities of the above fund have approached the Travancore Association with a request to contribute their mite towards the fund. I, therefore, on behalf of the Association, appeal to one and all of the Travancorean in Bombay to rise to the occasion and help the Association with their generous contributions. Donations however small will gratefully acknowledged by the Hon. General Secretary. Kindly arrange to send in your remittance so as to reach him not later than the 27th instant.

LATE PROF. S. M. PARANJPYE.

—:o:—

HIS SERVICES TO NATION MARATHI LITERATURE.

A meeting of the Lokmanya Tilak Utsav Mandal was held on the 5th instant, to express deep sorrow at the sad death of the late Prof. Shivram Mahadeo Paranjpye, Mr. L. H. Kesarkar was in the Chair and M. N. Sasnak Kshirsagar and R. T. Massoorkar, the Secretary of the Mandal, spoke on his services to the nation and to Marathi literature.

The following resolutions were passed:—

"This meeting is deeply grieved to record the death of late Prof. S. M. Paranjpye, the leader of Maharashtra and the late editor of the "Kal" and "Swaraja" and that it equally shares the bereavement of his family.

"His valuable services for the freedom of his country and Marathi literature will ever remain in the History of Maharashtra."

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